The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5724. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Currency Question in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Fenton on the Subject.

The Virginia Bill Signed by the President.

Proposed Transfer of the Erie Canal to Government Control.

Another Bill Regarding the Income Tax.

The Gold Investigation—Free Coal—The Estimates of the Departments—Internal Revenue Bureau—The Japanese Indemnity Fund.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate discussed Mr. SHERMAN'S Currency bill to-day for three or four hours. Mr. SUMNER called for the reading of his bill offered yesterday as a substitute. The principal speech on the subject was made by Mr. FENTON, who was listened to with uninterrupted attention, and whose views were strongly commended by many of his Senatorial associates. Mr. NORTON had a few words to say against the national banks, in favor of hedging them around more closely by legislation, and compelling them to loan money at lower rates of interest. GARRET DAVIS was not satisfied with the bill, and made a diatribe against all the national bank legislation. There was some talk about taking a vote to-day or to-night, but Mr. THURMAN objected, on the ground of its great importance. Finally, Mr. CORBETT gained the floor, but at 4 o'clock he yielded to a motion to adjourn which prevailed.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia bill was submitted to the President at 2 o'clock to-day, and soon thereafter received his signature. To-morrow the House Committee of Elections will report upon the credentials of the Representatives elect, and the most of them will probably be sworn in. The seats of BOOKER, from the Fourth, and MCKENZIE, from the Seventh District, are contested, though they hold the certificates. The Committee of Elections are averse to recognizing the claim of JOSEPH SEGAR, Esq., to a seat at large. He is a Republican, and was elected because Virginia claims to be entitled by her population to an increase of representation; but this claim was rejected in the case of South Carolina in the last Congress, and will probably not be recognized now. Five or six of the eight regular members will, it is said, act with the Republican Party; so will Senator LEWIS, while JOHNSTON is classed as somewhat conservative, though he favored the Fifteenth Amendment strongly.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The Committee on Railways and Canals of the House have a proposition before them looking to the assumption by the General Government of the ownership and control of the Erie Canal, provided they take with it the debt responsibility of the canal. The idea is to abolish all the tolls on the canal, and thus, in conjunction with the Niagara Ship Canal project, secure uninterrupted communication between the East and the West. The Committee have taken no definite action on the subject, and will not do so until they shall have first ascertained the views of some of the members of the New-York Legislature, whom they have addressed on the subject.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. THURMAN, in the Senate to-day, presented a petition from Cincinnati, numerously signed by the merchants and business men of that city, against the continuance of the income tax. There does not appear to be much probability that Congress will grant the prayer of the petitioners.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee had before them, to-day, four witnesses, viz: H. M. MARTIN, of SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN; H. C. ROGERS, Assistant Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank; E. K. WILLARD, of E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG, and "Doctor" WOODWARD. MARTIN was re-called, to see if his memory was any fresher to-day than yesterday, when he was the most complete ignoramus that has yet appeared before the Committee. He didn't really know then whether any gold was sold on the 24th of September, and attempted to play JAY GOULD, but it was on a very small scale; the Committee therefore concluded to hold him until to-day, when he seemed to recollect a few things that occurred on "black Friday," though as a whole his testimony was of very little importance. ROGERS and WILLARD were interesting witnesses, the former telling all about the complication in the clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, and WILLARD showing that he was a sort of chief-of-staff in the operations of the clique. Mr. ABEL R. CORBIN arrived here to-day, and took lodgings at the Arlington House, and not at the White House. He did not appear before the Committee, which caused some surprise, but it is understood in the Committee to-night that he will appear to-morrow morning. This much can be said of the investigation, that the original plot is proved to be confined to three men, GOULD, the originator; FISK, the executor, and CORBIN, the informer.

FREE COAL.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, took a vote on the duty on coal, and, by a majority of one, voted to place it on the free list. It is understood, however, that this is not, after all, final. To place coal on the free list without reducing the duty on other leading articles will prove of benefit only to the monopolists, who insist on keeping duties upon their manufactures, so that unless New-England members will help the friends of reduction to carry other and more important points they must not expect the especial advantage of free coal.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

The Secretary of State has answered the resolution of the House relative to the Japanese indemnity fund of $600,000 for aggressions on American commerce. The amount, it appears, has been paid, and is invested in ten-forty bonds.

THE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

It is not true, no matter by whom uttered, that the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year are greater, by any sum large or small, than were the estimates for the current year, submitted by ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. Mr. DAWES made a very cruel and sad mistake when he uttered that statement, for the purpose of giving a greater degree of information than ever before, both to the Committee and the House. The estimates, this year, have been submitted in great detail, both as to object and amount. In Mr. MCCULLOCH'S estimate the Post Office Department is only charged with its expenditure over and above its receipts; on the estimates now before the House the entire gross expenditure of the Department is included, which, if stated as heretofore, would show the estimates for the next year to be about five millions less than those with which Mr. DAWES compared them. With the spirit and object of Mr. DAWES' speech no fault can be found, but he treated the figures before him very unjustly, and thereby did the Executive Departments great injury.

REVENUE BUREAU.

The subject of making the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate and distinct department of the Government is likely to come before Congress in a short time. It will be remembered that the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. ROLLINS, had a recommendation to this effect in the last report he made, and that the Ways and Means Committee at the last session of Congress framed a bill organizing a revenue office entirely distinct from the Treasury Department. The proposition meets with the approval of the President, who, it will be remembered, made it the subject of a paragraph in his Message.

THE PRINCE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Prince ARTHUR and suite paid the Washington branch gallery of Mr. BRADY, the photographer, a visit to-day, and were promptly photographed in a group. A separate picture of the Prince was also taken. Mr. BRADY enjoys the distinction of having taken the first and so far only American photograph of the Prince, he having steadily refused all applications made to him in your City.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House to-day in the contested election case of WALLACE *vs.* SIMPSON, of South Carolina, gave practical illustration of an intention to abide by the resolution adopted yesterday, declaring that proceedings in election cases should be free from partisan influences. WALLACE, who is a Republican, was declared by the Committee to have the *prima facie* right to the seat. But enough Republicans differed with the Committee to carry the resolution to the table, which keeps both parties out until the case is finally decided on its merits. The Democrats, curiously enough, all voted one way—against the Republicans. That is the way they illustrate their non-partisan action. They make a great howl at the Republicans for sticking by their friends, but not one of them was ever known to vote in favor of admitting a Republican.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: FRANZ SIGEL, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York, and JOSEPH H. BLACKBURN, to be Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee.

A UNIFORM RAILWAY GAUGE.

As all persons who have given attention to the subject of railroads regard it as very desirable that there should be a uniform gauge throughout the United States, the following plan is under consideration by railroad men and various members of Congress. Five-sixths of the roads already have the same guage—say four feet eight and a half inches. To bring the other sixth to this, as the easiest and cheapest plan it is proposed that after a given day no road shall be a post road that does not conform to this gauge. The expense of changing a five-feet gauge to conform to this plan will not exceed $500 per mile, and it is believed that most of the roads could make the change at a less expense. As there are less than 8,000 miles of road requiring alteration, the whole cost of the work would not exceed $4,000,000. This sum would, perhaps, be saved to the country by the change in one year. As the United States are interested in having the most expeditious transportation of the mails and military stores, the public benefits to be secured would justify a sufficient appropriation by Congress to compensate the companies required to make the change. Possibly some exceptions might be made as to roads running into a foreign country.

REGULATIONS FOR GAUGERS.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the *Gaugers' Manual*, edition of 1866, is still used by the gaugers in the revenue service, he has directed that their use be discontinued at once, and that all gaugers will be governed in determining the true per cent. by the revised edition of 1868 only, and such as are not supplied therewith are directed to apply to the Commissioner therefor.

NOTICE TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued notice to the national banks in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress regulating the reports of national banks, requiring them to forward to his office immediately a report of their conditions as shown by their books, at the close of business on the 22d inst. A prompt compliance with the request will be esteemed a favor.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SURVEY.

In response to a resolution heretofore passed, the President sent a Message to the House to-day inclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which the latter says that no appropriations for the navy have been diverted to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. The act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of surveying the isthmus with a view to the construction of a ship canal.

ARMY.

The Secretary of War has directed that official papers of the nature of vouchers or forming a basis or authority for the expenditures of money which should be originally signed or officially authenticated by any officer of the army, hereafter to be signed or authenticated, as the case may be, with the pen, and the affixing of stamped, printed or lithographed *fac simile* signature will be discontinued. The *fac simile* signatures which may have been heretofore affixed to vouchers, &c., will be recognized as authorized signatures.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the proceedings of a public meeting of merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, against the continuance of the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Numerous petitions in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege were presented and referred. Mr. CHANDLER remarked that if the petitioners would pay the postage on their petitions, they would give a practical illustration of their sincerity in asking the reform.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Passport Clerk at the Department of State to administer oaths and affirmations on applications for passports. The bill was passed.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to divide the State of California into two judicial districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported favorably a bill to relieve certain persons from legal and political disabilities.

THE CALIFORNIA LIQUOR SEIZURES.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California, the question being upon its indefinite postponement.

Mr. COLE, in reply to a previous statement by Mr. SHERMAN concerning accusations against the special officials sent out by the Internal Revenue Department to investigate the seizures, said he desired to have the bill referred to a committee to show their truth or falsity. The officers who made the seizure originally had no appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, though the claimants of the whisky would be heard before that officer. The former being subordinate officers could not appeal from the decision of their superior, and, therefore, the question was exclusively one between the owners of the property and the Government.

Mr. HAMLIN preferred the reference of the controversy to the authority appointed by law for the determination of such questions, asserting his confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. THURMAN could see nothing of unusual importance in the matter, and deprecated the introduction in the Senate of questions of whisky frauds, exclusively pertaining to the province of another branch of the Government.

Mr. CASSERLY sympathized with much of what his colleague (Mr. COLE) had said, and added that the analysis of the liquors which was made in California, developing the presence of saccharine matter, did not correspond with the result of the analysis made in the East.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill relating to the income tax for the year 1870. It provides:

> That sections 116 to 123, inclusive, of the act of June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be so amended that the several duties on incomes, dividends and salaries imposed by said sections, shall continue for and during the entire year 1870, and no longer, and so much of such taxes as are not paid or payable during said year shall be collected and paid during the year 1871, in the mode prescribed by said section.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. OSBORNE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the joint resolution providing that all public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, shall be subject to disposal under the Homestead laws by preemption and by location under the same general laws as govern public lands in other States and Territories, excepting such reservations and grants as have been already made.

MR. FENTON ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The subject was then informally laid aside, and at 2 o'clock the Currency bill was taken up:

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said: Mr. President, the measure now under consideration naturally brings before us the great financial problem which the country has to solve. We may adopt partial measures like the present, directed to a particular branch of the subject, but they should all be framed upon a broad and comprehensive policy having in view a clear and distinct end. The subject is one of wide scope. It embraces the questions of debt and taxation, of banking and currency, all distinct in their character, yet all interlaced in their influences and bound up together. We are sustaining a vast depreciated and inconvertible paper currency. It has had two effects. It has raised prices, and so given an extraordinary impetus in traffic and exchanges, stimulating speculation to a morbid degree and creating a semblance of unusual prosperity. On the other hand, it makes this appearance of prosperity as hollow as it is glittering. By changing nominal values and unsettling natural adjustments this depreciated currency has wrought the most gross and unjust inequalities. It takes from men their property by putting it upon a capricious and changing basis and measuring it by a false standard of value. It withholds from labor its just reward, by paying it in fictitious money, or compels it to resort to higher demands as the only protection from the reduced purchasing power of its compensation. It introduces uncertainty and anxiety into all business operations, wantonly changing contracts, suddenly affecting prices, injuriously taxing all interests, producing violent fluctuations, and building up airy and delusive structures of hope, only to topple them over in disastrous ruin. All sound men are looking with feverish anxiety for an avenue of escape. The return of the country to a specie basis is generally conceded to be an object of paramount importance. Differ as widely as men may regarding the means, they agree in admitting the necessity of the end. To retrace the path toward the safe position from which the nation has departed is difficult and laborious; to go forward in the enticing way is easy and alluring. The hope of securing relief from present wants and pressing evils through a further extension of the currency fastens upon the mind, and the facile suggestion is followed until the result is either the depreciation of the whole expanded volume to worthlessness, or its final redemption at a ruinous discount. But if I cannot exaggerate the importance of resumption, neither do I underrate its difficulties. They are of two kinds; first, a heavy addition to the burdens of the debtor class, and second, a general decline of prices, accompanied by a prostration or greater embarrassment of trade. An addition of a fourth or a fifth to the private indebtedness of the country, such as would ensue if debts contracted in depreciated currency were required to be paid in gold, is too grave a matter to be lightly considered. This individual indebtedness cannot now be less than seven or eight thousand millions, and an increase of a fourth or a fifth would itself nearly equal the whole amount of the national debt. To impose this vast additional burden at once, or within a very short period, upon the debtor class would produce great hardship and distress. Yet delay only enhances the difficulty. Credits are constantly expanding and individual indebtedness is steadily increasing. If it amounts to eight thousand millions this year it will amount to more than eight thousand millions next. The second difficulty is to be found in the decline of prices which must inevitably accompany resumption. I do not believe the decline will be as great as many suppose, but because they are thus associated, resumption, while working some hardship, is yet desirable. There are also compensations; at least the reductions, in some measure, balance each other. If prices decline, so in part does the cost of living; if the merchant loses in what he sells, he gains in what he buys. There should be no sweeping and violent change; the process should be gradual and guarded, that business men may calculate upon the future and engagements may be entered into without the danger of overwhelming those who make them. In considering the method of resumption it is important at the outset to establish right principles in order to fix upon specific measures. The real question is, what are the conditions upon which specie payments can be restored and maintained? In one sense there never can be a redundancy of currency, for prices adjust themselves to the amount, and the more there is issued the more there is needed to make exchanges. The value of the circulation is regulated by the volume. Under the natural laws of distribution, which apply all over the world, a certain quantity falls to our lot, and the amount we have, whether nominally greater or less, will be equivalent in actual value to that quantity. There is no arbitrary law of amount. The sum required is determined by the relation of the currency to the exchanges it facilitates, and this relation is again determined by its value. If we have none too much currency at its present value, will any one claim that we should still have none too much if its value could be appreciated eighteen or twenty per cent.? In other words, will it be claimed that we need a fifth more than we now possess, or, that if the currency could be improved in value, thus producing a decline in prices, we should still need the present volume? The proposition may be stated in another form. Our currency is now worth, say, eighty-three cents on the dollar. If we need $700,000,000 worth eighty-three cents on the dollar, is it possible to believe that we should need $700,000,000 worth a hundred cents on the dollar? It is a fallacy to suppose that the depreciation of our currency is due solely to its irredeemability, and not at all to its excess. But it is said by some that the rate of interest determines the amount of currency required, and that because a high rate of interest now prevails a larger volume of currency is demanded. No reasoning could be more specious nor more unsound. Strange as it may seem, the history of the country more generally shows that the rate of interest is highest when the volume of circulation is largest, and lowest when the volume of circulation is smallest. In other words, though it appears like a paradox, money is oftener cheap and plenty when it is limited, and dear and scarce when it is excessive. During the past few years our gold and gold bonds have been steadily flowing abroad. In the last year alone over $37,000,000 of specie and bullion, independent of interest obligations, have been exported, as shown by Commissioner WELLS. Could it be otherwise? Could the precious metals possess a higher value elsewhere and yet remain here? We may well turn to the significant lessons of history upon this point. In 1816, after the Bank of the United States was rechartered, it rapidly and improvidently expanded its circulation. In a single month its discounts increased from $3,000,000 to $20,000,000. The result of this management was that prices rose, speculation greatly increased, and, in the language of the history which describes the event, gold left the country in shiploads. We had cheapened gold, and being the common standard of the world, tending to equalize itself everywhere, and passing rapidly from one nation to another, it flowed, by an irresistible law, to lands where for the time it possessed a higher value, and it kept flowing until a change of condition arrested the tide. The same fact has been repeated several times within the recollection of many Senators. The history of other nations furnishes illustrations no less striking and suggestive. During the prolonged suspension of specie payments in England, at the beginning of the present century, the paper currency was largely augmented in volume. The country banks, which numbered 210 in 1799, had increased to nearly a thousand in 1814. The Bank of England, also, had greatly enlarged its own circulation. In 1816, however, many of the banks failed, and the volume of currency was reduced to nearly half the amount of 1814. Corresponding to this the premium on gold declined from thirty per cent. to less than two per cent., though it rose the next year to full two and a half. What I desire to show, is, that even upon this small premium, or, in other words, upon a slight depreciation of the paper currency, the tendency of gold was to flow away from the country, and a transaction of that very year supplies a most forcible illustration. In 1817 the bank, though the suspension continued, paid out several millions of gold upon voluntary obligations. But this gold had no effect whatever in improving the general condition; on the contrary, it speedily departed from the country, and ROBERT PEEL, in referring to the subject at a late day, said:

> "The issue of that treasure had not been attended with any good to the nation, and he thought indeed it might have been foreseen that unless this issue had been accompanied by a simultaneous reduction of bank notes the gold would find its way to those places where there was a greater demand for it."

It seems to me that these words are strikingly applicable to the situation in which our nation is to-day. [Mr. FENTON further alluded to the financial history of England to illustrate the impossibility of retaining gold upon a redundant currency. Referring then to the question of trade, the Senator said:] Should it not be said that it is the derangement of our currency that deranges our trade? Is it not the depreciation of our currency, with its consequent inflation of prices, that makes our country a poor market to buy in but a good market to sell in? And if this is true, must not the adjustment of the currency necessarily precede the adjustment of trade? It seems to me if we wait for the former until we secure the latter we shall wait an indefinite period. Our excessive importations need not surprise us, for they naturally follow increase of currency. Permit me to allude to the coincident increase in the two most notable periods of expansion in our history. I say nothing of the bearings of the tariff, because it does not touch this point; and in the amount of currency as given I embrace both the circulation and deposits, as is obviously just.

Year.	Amount of Currency.	Amount of Imports.
1835	$186,000,000	$149,895,742
1836	255,000,000	189,980,035
1837	276,000,000	140,989,217
1838	200,000,000	113,717,404
1855	277,000,000	261,468,520
1856	405,000,000	314,639,942
1857	445,000,000	360,890,141
1858	341,000,000	282,613,150

The affinity observable in this table is broken, as will be seen, only in a single instance, and that is capable of a special explanation. If we were to examine the statistics of export for the same periods, we should perceive a corresponding tendency to decline, though not as uniform as the increase of imports nor as marked when the whole volume of the currency, including gold and paper, is depreciated, as when the paper alone is depreciated, marked by premium on gold, as is now the case. The operation of this law has been apparent during the past few years. Having an inadequate supply of gold to meet the adverse balance, we have been supplementing it with our national bonds, until now nearly or quite a thousand millions are owned abroad, requiring a large installment of gold to pay the annual interest. And still the demand continues and still it must continue in greater or less degree so long as our present disorders remain. But we are told that there are sections largely interested in maintaining the present order of things; that there are sections even which require an addition to the currency volume, and insist that it will not retard a healthy movement towards the desired end. I cannot admit it. The true interests of all classes demand that we shall escape from the evils of the hour, and the still greater dangers which menace expansion, and no portion more than the agricultural element of our population. The second part of the bill at present under consideration—that which provides for new banks with specie notes and specie redemption—is much more serious if designed to take effect as a present practical measure. The principle is sound, but if it is worth much for immediate application it should be applied to the whole bank system, and the impracticability of this is apparent. The proposed notes would of course be convertible into gold and equivalent to gold. It would, therefore, be impossible to keep them in circulation, except it may be on the Pacific side, where gold is now used as the circulating medium. Gold, still at a premium as compared with the general currency of the country, would still be a commodity and still subject to speculation. The specie notes would simply be used to draw out the gold gathered in those banks redeeming in specie. We might as well attempt to drive into general circulation the gold now occasionally sold from the Treasury. One more suggestion and I have done. The West and the South ask for a larger proportion of the circulation. For one I am most willing, provided it be accompanied by no expansion. How much larger proportion they, the South and West, would absorb if it were directly given to these districts is a matter of uncertainty. The uniform currency of a country tends to distribute itself throughout the different sections according to the same natural laws which I have already noticed, each taking a share proportioned to its trade and demands. Upon this principle, though it may not rigorously apply to our large domain and diversified interests, any increase, from whatever locality, is not necessarily held in a particular district, but diffuses itself in accordance with the requirements of trade and the demands of business. I appreciate, however, the argument that the more sparsely-settled and less wealthy districts of country ought to have at least a proportionate share of actual currency, because they have less of the substitutes which come with advanced society. I see little in this bill to aggravate the evils of the hour. In view of the Secretary's plan for funding the debt and furnishing the new bond for banking purposes in place of the old, it may be the best we can hope to get. At all events, I come forward with no pet measure of my own. The difference is not so much regarding specific measures as upon the general principles involved; and for this reason I have been led, as I proceeded with the discussion, to dwell rather upon the latter than upon the former. In these principles the interests of all classes and sections are practically identical, and as under the guidance of loftiest patriotism we emerged from the dark shadows of war, so under the direction of highest duty we shall emerge from the great evils of our present financial disorder.

OTHER PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by substituting for the bill a similar bill recently introduced by him, for an increase of the bank circulation to $500,000,000 upon the retirement of greenbacks.

Mr. RAMSEY inquired whether it was proposed to take a vote upon the bill to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN, on behalf of the Finance Committee, desired the Senate to take action upon the bill to-day.

Mr. MORTON, discussing the bill in the light of a substitute, said that, first, in its present form it would substantially result in a contraction of currency to the amount of $6,750,000, because it would require the withdrawal of that amount as a reserve to be held by the banks issuing the $45,000,000. In point of fact there would be an actual contraction to that amount. He showed that since June 30, 1868, there had been an actual contraction, by redemption of three per cent. certificates, of $26,000,000, which the country had felt, though the cause of the stringency was unknown. This bill would increase the amount of contraction to nearly $33,000,000. He characterized as unsound the argument of Commissioner WELLS that depreciation of currency rested upon its excess, and that there was an excess of some two or three hundred millions. The Commissioner's comparison was between the volume of currency in circulation in England, Scotland and Ireland, and other countries, with that in this country; yet our territorial area exceeded more than thirty times that of the United Kingdom, while three-fourths of our people did not possess the business facilities of bank credit and bank checks enjoyed there. The comparison of the present volume of the currency with that before the war was equally deceptive, in view of our territorial expansion, and the fact that the States have now no currency of their own as they then had, while that of the Government is used in every part of the country. The actual value of the currency to-day was not more stable than six months ago. He did not acquiesce in the opinion that the price of gold would continue to decline until the return of specie payments. It was entirely within the range of possibility that gold would be at forty cents within four months. Many of the gold gamblers at New-York had been deeply wounded, and it would be some time before others took their places. But their places would be taken, and intelligent financiers in New-York are looking forward to a rise in gold at no distant day. The condition of the crops also entered into the question. Therefore, in providing for a system of banking it was not safe to calculate that gold would never go above eighty cents. There was no security whatever against it. In regard to the provision of this bill for establishing banks on a coin basis, requiring them to redeem their notes in gold and only to have twenty-five per cent. of gold in their vaults, he thought the principle might be successfully carried out in the Pacific States, but he felt confident it would practically fail on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It would, he thought, be dangerous for the Government to attempt to establish banks on that basis. In reply to a remark of Mr. SHERMAN, he claimed that the transactions in gold in New-York City were in the main limited to transactions between importers and persons in foreign countries with whom they dealt. The importers sell their goods to the jobbers, and the latter to the Western merchants on a gold basis, but there is no gold in the transaction. They sell for gold with the understanding that when the debt comes due they are to be paid in currency according to the value of gold on that day. These gold notes proposed by the bill could not go into circulation any more rapidly than the gold they represented, and could not be kept afloat except by the bank keeping a dollar in gold for each dollar it had out. In case of an increase in the price of gold, these notes would be run home for redemption, in order to procure gold to sell to importers, who were required to have it. The banks would then have to go out and buy at a large premium, which would inevitably bring about their suspension. Two circulations unequal in value could not long exist at the same time; for the depreciated circulation would drive the other out of existence. In this connection, Mr. MORTON referred to the abuses to which the banking system had become subject. He said the national banks could afford to loan money cheaper than other banks, because they not only got six per cent. interest on the bonds deposited with the Government, but received ninety per cent. in currency. Notwithstanding this, in many States these banks loaned their money at the same rates obtained by private bankers; when, if required to loan money at reasonable rates, the effect would be to keep down the rates of interest of all other money lenders, making the national banks public blessings and the system popular. They ought not to be allowed to invest the money they should loan the people in stocks, and make profits on the interest upon those stocks. They should not be permitted to loan more than ten per cent. of their money on collaterals.

Mr. STEWART favored the bill as an experiment calculated to prove beneficial to the people of the Pacific States.

Mr. DAVIS advised the friends of more equal distribution of the circulating notes not to allow this bill to be defeated by being complicated with general measures. Three-fourths of the people of the country asked for the proposed redistribution, and their representatives in the Senate had the power in numbers to pass the measure. He moved to amend so as to present the simple proposition of a more equal distribution of the bank circulation.

The Senate, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the merchants and shipowners of Belfast, Me., against allowing American registers to foreign-built ships, and for a reduction of taxation on shipbuilding and commerce.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of 230 citizens of Philadelphia for pensions to the veterans of 1812.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a communication from the Fond du Lac Medical Society in regard to naval medical rank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BOLES introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas and Mississippi for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by a mortgage. Referred.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Major-General JAMES A. MOWER.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give a pension except in a case where the officer had died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be sent to a committee.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he introduced it at the request of the President and the General of the Army. He withdrew the bill.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution

> Calling for information as to the payments made by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company of Tennessee, for materials purchased from the Government. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON asked leave to offer a resolution

> Calling on the heads of departments for statements as to whether and why their annual estimates exceed those for the present fiscal year.

Mr. WOOD objected, stating that the House was already in possession of the estimates.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that no title shall be acquired or perfected to any agricultural public lands in the State of California not heretofore disposed of except by settlement under the Homestead or Preëmption laws.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill be made general in its application to all the States and Territories.

Mr. JULIAN said that that question was before the Committee. The bill was then passed.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the reorganization of the navy. Recommitted.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

The House then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the League Island Navy Yard bill.

Mr. MYERS resumed his argument in favor of the bill, and submitted that the insidious statements as to the general estimates, whether correct or not, did not effect the merits of the bill.

Speeches were also made in support of the bill by Messrs. O'NEILL and READING.

The morning hour having expired at 2 o'clock, the bill went over until to-morrow.

VIRGINIA AGAIN.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to amend the act passed yesterday for the admission of Virginia, providing that the word "oath," wherever it occurs, shall be construed as including an affirmation.

The Speaker suggested that as no official information had been received of the act having become a law the bill be on the table for the present.

Mr. DAVIS acceded to that suggestion.

A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BURDETT, from the Committee on elections, called up the report of April last on the contested election case from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring A. S. WALLACE entitled *prima facie* to the seat.

The question was discussed *pro* and *con.* by Messrs. Burdett, Randall, Burr, Marshall, Cessna, Bowen, Whittemore, Stevenson and Peters. Finally the debate was closed, and the resolution offered as an amendment by the minority of the Committee, Messrs. RANDALL and BURR, that neither claimant was entitled to the seat was adopted, yeas 103, nays 73. After a good deal of confusion and excitement over technicalities the whole subject was laid on the table, and then a resolution recommitting the question to the Election Committee to be examined on its merits was offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and agreed to.

RECESS.

The House at 5:10 took a recess until 7:30 o'clock; the evening session to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not more than a dozen members present during the evening session. Mr. MCCRARY occupied the chair.

After speeches by Messrs. JOHNSON, against Chinese immigration, HEATON, on Southern politics, and PROSSER, HAWLEY and FINKELNBURG, the House adjourned.

ANOTHER ERIE DISASTER.

Collision at Hankins' Station—Two Freight Trains Demolished—Narrow Escape of Engineers and Firemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

A disastrous railway accident occurred about 1 o'clock this morning at Hankins', a Station, on the Delaware Division, Erie Railway, west of Port Jervis. A regular eastward-bound freight train, DEWITT, conductor, laden with flour, butter and other products of the West, took the switch at Hankins', to await the passage of the express passenger train East. After the train had passed, the engineer of the freight train started to pull out his train, and when fifteen or sixteen cars had reached the main track an extra freight train came thundering along and ran into the regular, demolishing locomotive No. 380, attached to the extra train, piling the cars one upon the other, and smashing them and scattering their contents in all directions. The engine, which was wrecked, keeled over on its side, and was mounted by the cars following. Between fifteen and twenty cars were shattered and badly broken up, and both tracks were strewn with the wreck. The engineer and fireman were brothers, named SMITH, and when they saw the collision evident, jumped from their engine, and thus saved their lives. Their injuries were but slight.

BENSON, the conductor of the extra, was cut about the head, but not seriously. A brakeman on the extra was holding on to the footboard of the forward car when the engine struck the regular, and was thrown off, but escaped with slight injuries. A wrecking train was dispatched from this place, and succeeded in clearing one of the tracks sufficiently for the passage of passenger trains, which were detained about five hours. The loss to the Company by this accident is heavy.

HAYTI.

Salnave Declared an Outlaw—$5,000 in Gold Offered for his Head—Salnave's United States Minister also Outlawed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree outlawing SALNAVE and thirty of his chief partisans, putting at the same time a price of $5,000, gold, on the head of SALNAVE. The decree sets forth that the parties proscribed had been guilty of the most monstrous crimes, organizing pillage, incendiarism and assassination with a system of defence, and declares that an urgent necessity exists for removing all pretext for the continued resistance of the partizans of SALNAVE still holding points of secondary importance in the country. It is also decreed that all other insurgents who shall fail to give up their arms and submit to the revolutionary authorities within forty-eight hours of the publication of the edict, shall be equally outlawed. All citizens are invited to pursue SALNAVE and the other outlaws. The list of these includes the name of General TATE, SALNAVE'S Minister to the United States.

The corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church, at Riverhead, will be laid with the usual ceremonies on Sunday next.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration of the Birthday of the Scottish Bard.

Dinners, Toasts and Speeches—Tributes from William Cullen Bryant, John G. Saxe, Sidney W. Cooper, Hosea B. Perkins and Others.

ROBERT BURNS, one of the gifted few who never die, was 111 years old yesterday. Here, as elsewhere, wherever the English language is spoken, the anniversary of his birthday was duly honored, not only by his countrymen, but by men of other races, who claim him as cosmopolitan.

Dinner at Delmonico's.

Yesterday evening a brilliant assemblage of about 100 ladies and gentlemen assembled in Delmonico's to do honor to the memory of ROBERT BURNS. The large dining room was draped at either end with the flag of the United States, and immediately behind the Chairman, supported by the colors of Great Britain, were displayed the ancient royal Caledonian coat of arms, in the centre shield of which "the Scottish lion ramped in gold." In the absence of the Mayor, the chair was occupied by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., Dr. L. A. SAYRE and J. S. THAYER, Esq., officiating as Vice-Presidents. Among the company we observed Messrs. W. C. Bryant, J. G. Saxe, W. H. Dawson, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Judge Jones, J. K. Porter, John R. Thompson, S. W. Cooper, A. S. Sullivan, John Mullaly, W. E. Robinson, G. W. Carlton, &c., &c., Mesdames Barnard, Porter, Sayre, Trebeau, Stephens, Dickinson, Cooper, Courtney, &c., &c.

After an exceedingly choice repast, served in DELMONICO'S usual superb style, the Chairman intimated that letters of apology had been received from Governor Hoffman, Chief Justice Chase, General Sherman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, W. M. Evarts, A. Oakey Hall, Horace Greeley, and a number of others, conveying the warm regrets of the writers as to their inability to be present.

The toast of "the President of the United States" having been proposed by the Chairman with much point and felicity, was enthusiastically responded to by the audience; the "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland" was next proposed and warmly responded to. The Chairman in introducing the toast of the evening, remarked that they were happy in having among them the presence of the man to whom, of all others in America, it most fitly devolved to propose the "Memory of ROBERT BURNS," and that accordingly he had much pleasure in summoning to that task

Mr. W. C. BRYANT, who remarked that, apart from the courtesy of the Chairman, his claim was a very slight one to take precedence in speaking of the great Scottish bard. His share of Scottish blood was exceedingly small, being derived from a young man named KEITH, educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, who came to this country 150 years ago, and whom he reckoned among his ancestors. He professed himself unable to say more than he had already spoken and written in praise of ROBERT BURNS. A Scottish poet, THOMSON, had the merit of breaking through the artificial standards of the school of POPE, and devoting poetry to the expression of natural beauty. BURNS developed this spirit, and succeeded in touching with it the hearts of the people by clothing it in the simple and expressive Scotch dialect. The garb in which he clothed his thoughts has found imitators among our native poets, as, for example, GEO. HILL, of Guildford, and Mr. WILSON, of Poughkeepsie; and so, like the reverberations of a cannon, the very language of his verse will go on repeating itself—an involuntary tribute of admiration from the world of literature to the genius of ROBERT BURNS.

Mr. SIDNEY W. COOPER next recited an original poem on the "Genius of Burns" (of which the following is the closing stanza) amid much applause:

Ye poets, striving for a poet's fame!
Ye poets who would, dying, leave a name!
This peasant ploughman, he shall teach you more
Than all the singers who have sung before.
Go not, he says, to Athens or to Rome,
Far nobler themes remain, unsung, at home;
Seek not Achilles on the Argive shore,
But sing the heroes at your very door.
He sang himself and in his pregnant line
Go read the story of your life and mine!
He sang himself, nor were the hea'nly maids
Whom men call muses, found among his aids;
The steeps of Helicon he never trod,
Nor bow'd his head before a heathen god;
He saw afar the magic mountain rise,
Th' enchanted groves that kiss the arching skies,
But turn'd from these, from all, his eyes away,
Tun'd his own harp and sang a deathless lay.

"Our Country" having been appropriately given by the Chairman, and warmly responded to—

Mr. JOHN G. SAXE gave the toast of "Minstrelsy" in a very eloquent and epigrammatic speech, whose well-turned periods elicited frequent and loud applause.

Dr. L. A. SAYRE descanted very ably upon "Scottish Literature," pointing out that the real secret of the power of BURNS, and the best guarantee for the perpetuity of his fame, consisted in the exquisite simplicity of his language.

Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN discussed very learnedly and exhaustively the characteristics of "Scottish Genius," expatiating *con amore* on its earnestness, comprehensiveness and thoroughness.

Mr. W. G. ROBINSON convulsed the audience for a short time with some inimitably racy specimens of "Celtic Wit," given in his characteristic manner.

Mr. G. D. MCCARTHY gave a very appreciative and eloquent estimate of the "Songs of BURNS," alluding to their unique and inimitable excellence.

Other toasts were given in rapid succession, the chief of which were: "Scottish Hospitality," by Mr. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL; "Woman," by Mr. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD; "The Mystic Tie," by Mr. W. S. WOLF; "The Clans of Scotland," by Mr. D. A. LEVEIN; "Scottish Eloquence," by Mr. N. MCGREGOR STEELE; and "Scotch Chivalry," by Mr. R. C. DANIEL.

During the evening the proceedings were interspersed with appropriate music.

The Burns Club Dinner.

The Burns Club held its usual anniversary dinner, in commemoration of the birthday of the great Scottish poet, at the Astor House, last evening. A fine picture of ROBERT BURNS occupied a place over the President's seat, and the American and British flags were intwined above it. Mr. C. B. COTTEN, President of the Club, presided. About eighty guests sat down to the table. Among those invited to be present were Hon. JAMES R. WHITING, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, Professor MCKENNA, A. R. DYETT and HOSEA B. PERKINS, Esqs. After full justice was done to the feast of good things, the President read letters of regret from President GRANT, Governor HOFFMAN and WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and subsequently proposed the first toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate," to which he responded, alluding, as an evidence of the great love entertained for BURNS by his countrymen, to the fact that in every clime and nation where there are sons of "auld Scotia" might be found to-night assemblages festively honoring his memory.

The second toast was "The Genius of BURNS," to which response was made by HOSEA B. PERKINS, Esq., who, among many eloquent allusions to the great poet, said: When about 26 years of age, the poet for a while abandoned the plow, and turned his steps towards Edinburgh, hoping, like the Grecian pilgrim, that on the pillars of a new Pantheon, his name might one day be inscribed. STARK left the plow to hurl back the "venal wretches of rapine and plunder." CINCINNATUS left the plow to save the shattered banners of his country. ELISHA left the plow to proclaim the inspired Word of the ever-living God. BURNS left the plow to thrill the great heart of humanity with the melody of his song.

"For doth not song
To the whole world belong?
Is it not given wherever tears can fall,
Wherever hearts can melt or blushes glow,
Or mirth and sadness mingle as they flow,
A heritage to all?"

The third toast, "America," was responded to by HENRY H. REID, Esq.; the fourth "Scotland," by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH; the fifth, "The Poets and Poetry of America," by Major-General J. WATTS DE PEYSTER; the sixth, "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain and Ireland," by Prof. MCKENNA; the seventh, "The Press," by Mr. J. L. WILSON; the eighth, "The Bar," by A. R. DYETT, Esq.; the ninth, "The Army and Navy," by General J. D. MCGREGOR; the tenth, "Sister Societies," by CHAS. REEKIE, Chief of the New-Jersey Caledonian Club, and the tenth, "The Lassies," by Mr. JOHN REID.

Hon. E. D. SMITH in the course of his remarks alluded to Sir WALTER SCOTT'S defence of the character and poetry of BYRON, which were both assailed during the time when the author of *Waverley* flourished. Both BURNS and SCOTT, he said, took the unfortunate poet of Newstead by the hand, and sent him down to posterity with their indorsement, and that indorsement was more important than the denunciation of all the STOWES of the present day. This sentiment was vociferously applauded.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE read an original poem written by him for the occasion, entitled "Burns' Island Vision," which received great applause. The following were the opening stanzas:

O, 'tis well that we bask in the Peasant Bard's fame,
Both the worlds joining hands at the sound of his name,
For no trials, no sorrows could conquer his brow—
The brave Burns in the cottage or guiding the plow!

Still he lost not his faith in the triumph of Man;
And his Song taking all the Earth's Heart in its span,
Is prophetic of beautiful, glorious hours
When the Race shall reclaim the pure Paradise bowers.

Yes, he saw a blest Isle down the River of Time,
Not a cloud in its sky, not a chill in its clime,
Not a storm to disturb the sweet songs of its streams,
Bright as gems melted down in a goblet of dreams.

Every valley resounds with its lyrics of rills
Gushing strength from the iron-bound harps of the hills,
For the choral of Labor all day-time is heard,
And "*To Do*" in that Isle is the holiest word.

The proceedings were enlivened by songs and volunteer toasts, and when the company broke up the morning had progressed far in "The wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

Burns Dinner in Newark.

The Burns' Anniversary was celebrated in Newark by a dinner given by the Newark Burns Association, at Apollo Hall. A large company, composed of the first citizens of Newark, were present. The President of the Society, JOHN MCGREGOR, Esq., occupied the Chair, and the response to the toasts were made by Mayor RICORD, Senator TAYLOR, JOHN LEWIS, Esq., General CUMMINGS, and others. The first regular toast, "The Day we Celebrate," was responded to by JOHN LEWIS, Esq., who delivered an eloquent speech, full of noble sentiments, and hearty admiration of the great poet. Mayor RICORD responded to the toast, "The City of Newark." The toast to the "Board of Trade" was responded to by the President, H. W. DURYEE. "The Army and Navy" fell to the lot of General CUMMINGS, who made a brief speech, recounting the deeds of our country's defenders in the late war. Senator TAYLOR spoke in reply to the toast, "Our Sister Societies." Upon the conclusion of each speech stirring Scotch songs were given by Messrs. Thomas S. Savage, James Roberts, John Lewis, James Finley and others.

Burns Dinner in Jersey City.

In Jersey City, the anniversary of the birth of BURNS was celebrated by a dinner at the Atlantic Hotel, at which a large number of guests sat down. The toasts to "The Day," "The Press," "The State of New-Jersey," "The Common Schools," "The Land of Our Adoption" and others were responded to by well-known speakers.

Burns Dinner at Paterson, N. J.

The anniversary of BURNS' birthday was celebrated last evening in Paterson, by a supper and other festivities at the Opera House.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Reports—Election of Officers—Judge Daly on "the North Pole."

At the annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society at Cooper Institute last evening the annual reports were read, that of the Treasurer showing a total receipt of $6,288 96, and a total expenditure of $5,714 52. The Librarian announced 426 additions to the library by donations and purchase. The following officers were subsequently elected:

President—Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—Henry Grinnell, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Hon. Townsend Harris. Domestic Corresponding Secretary—W. H. H. Moore. Recording Secretary—E. R. Straznicky. Treasurer—Henry Clews. Librarian—H. B. Hammond. Council—Wm. Remsen, T. Bailey Meyers, W. T. Blodgett, W. E. Curtis, Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., General Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., Lewis M. Rutherford, Geo. Cabot Ward.

A letter was read from Mons. J. A. MATTE BRUN, Secretary of the Geographical Society of Paris, expressing the liveliest interest in the welfare of the Society. Judge DALY, the President, then delivered an address on the subject of "Recent Explorations and Theories for reaching the North Pole." He said that the year which has just closed will hereafter hold a prominent place for the important geographical and scientific events which have occurred within its limits, as follows:

1. The connecting of the North Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean by rail.
2. The completion of the Canal across the Isthmus of Suez.
3. The exploration and discoveries in Southeastern and East equatorial Africa.
4. The additional and conclusive evidence now brought to light of a climate in the icebound regions of the Arctic, at a past and remote period of time, resembling that of the countries lying near the equator.
5. The marvelous results of the deep sea dredging of Professors THOMPSON and CARPENTER, revealing the existence of animal life at enormous depths in the ocean, where we should have supposed the existence of life to have been impossible.
6. The very general disturbances throughout this year of the earth's surface by earthquake, distinguishable not so much for its effects in particular localities, as for the distribution of the phenomena over the globe and its appearance in parts of the world where such disturbances have never been previously witnessed within the memory of man.
7. The attractive power of mountains discovered in the pendulum experiments made during the past year at the observing stations upon the Himalyas in India.
8. The discovery through the spectroscope of a method determining the proper motion of the stars and the fact that the physical and chemical construction of the whole stella universe is identical.
9. The invention and successful practical use of a self-registering compass by which every motion of a vessel can be recorded and preserved from the beginning to the end of her voyage.
10. The discovery of trees of enormous height and magnitude in Australia, one of which was found to be sixty-nine feet in circumference.
11. The discovery of great deposits of coal throughout the whole of New-Zealand, and the finding of coal upon the borders of the Caspian Sea, verifying in this last particular a prediction of HUMBOLDT'S, both of which discoveries are of the highest importance to commerce.
12. The anthropological researches in Europe, Asia and Africa, revealing the structure and mode of life, and customs of the earliest inhabitants of the earth.
13. The passage and escape of the American ship *Congress*, last August, through a cyclone of extraordinary intensity and power, in the Atlantic, under circumstances which afford a great deal of information upon the time of the formation and movement of this terrible phenomena of the ocean.

The speaker also mentioned several other scientific and geographical events, including the Arctic labors of Dr. HAYES and Captain HALL. He contradicted Captain BENTS' new theory concerning a passage to the North Pole by way of the Gulf Stream, but said that he had no doubt that the Pole would ultimately be reached in some way. Remarks were subsequently made by Dr. HAYES and Captain HALL in regard to the best way of reaching the North Pole. After returning thanks to Judge DALY for his admirable address, the meeting adjourned.

THE LATEST FRAUD.

Gaugers Charged with Making False Returns.

Two ex-revenue gaugers named LOUIS P. WETMORE and EZRA W. FARRINGTON were charged, before Commissioner BETTS, on complaint of Deputy Collector COOP, of the Thirty-second District, with having falsely gauged whisky withdrawn from bond. It was alleged that WETMORE, during the time he was connected with the Revenue Department, gauged 420 barrels of whisky, which were received at the bonded warehouse at No. 64 Pearl-street, and that he found them to contain 25,793 proof gallons; that it was subsequently regauged by the accused when about to be withdrawn by E. B. WHITE, and by JORDAN, FELLOWS & MCMILLIARD, and that he then reported 783 gallons less than the actual amount, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, acting, it is alleged, in collusion with the persons withdrawing the whisky.

FARRINGTON is represented as having gauged 876 barrels of whisky, which were received in the bonded warehouse at No. 56 Broadway, reporting their contents as 52,857 proof gallons, and with having returned the amount as 47,240 gallons at the time the whisky was withdrawn by AMOUR & PLANKINTON, and others. The accused are said to have made large profit by their alleged fraudulent operations. They were held in $5,000 bail each for examination.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

The locomotive of the 12:30 train from New-York on the New-Jersey Railroad struck a wagon that was crossing the track at Dean Pond, near Monmouth Junction, yesterday, causing fatal injuries to one of the occupants of the wagon and seriously injuring another. The wagon was driven by a farmer named BADELEY, who had with him his son and another man whose name is not known. When they were struck by the locomotive, the wagon, which was moving across the track, was thrown a distance of 100 feet. Mr. BADELEY was thrown one side, his companions the other. The former received injuries that are pronounced fatal by the physicians who were called to attend him. His companion was also severely hurt, and was taken up insensible. The boy escaped without serious injury

CURRENT NOTES.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College has voted to abolish the Junior exhibitions.

Virginians are talking about a railroad from Lynchburg which shall lead under the arch of the Natural Bridge.

A Boston paper says the people will in-Dawes what Mr. DAWES says. No man in the world or on it ever made a worse pun than that.

The friends of the public schools in Maryland clamor for the reëstablishment of the State Board of Education, which the present Constitution wiped out of existence.

A young lady in New London, Conn., ran a pin into her hand on Tuesday and died of lockjaw on Friday. She was to have been married on Saturday.

Some indorsers to a note in Maryland claimed that they were not liable because the note was signed on Sunday, but the Court thought otherwise.

A Virginia paper styles Captain KIDD "the great pirate." SEMMES, if he sees it, will be jealous and more bitter than ever in his denunciation of the Southern Press.

The Utica *Herald* advises the workmen of Central New-York to avail themselves of the coöperative principle, and build up industrial interests in that locality.

A Tennessean was last week sentenced to death for horse-stealing, and then, on being convicted on another indictment for the same crime, was sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment.

St. Louis has provided itself with a "Yellow Maria," a "new and elegant vehicle," which takes the place of the Black Maria, the latter having come to a violent and untimely end owing to runaway horses.

The leading ex-rebels seem to be all gravitating into the life-insurance business. Admiral FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, who, as a Baltimore paper says, has grown gray in great deeds, is their latest recruit.

Captain SAMUEL D. DAVIES has withdrawn from the Petersburg (Va.) *Courier*, and is to be succeeded as editor by Dr. GEORGE W. BAGBY, ("Mozis Addums,") formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*.

The Mobile *Register* says that the object for which the South struggled in the rebellion has been "transferred to another forum." If the South follows such a blind leader it will fall into the last ditch.

General FRANCIS A. WALKER declined to receive any compensation for his services as orator at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in North Brookfield, Mass., and gave the amount raised to pay his expenses from Washington to the heirs of one of the fallen soldiers.

The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks it doubtful if Lieutenant-Governor CUMBACK will accept the office of Minister to Portugal, but it warmly indorses the appointment and says that if he accepts he will represent the United States at Lisbon with credit to himself and honor to the Government.

Parties in Petersburg, Va., have recently received orders for the purchase of Confederate money of a date anterior to 1864, and the *Index* of that city says that, whether for curiosity, or for the sake of old times, or with the hope of ultimate redemption, a few thousands or millions are carefully stowed away there.

A Kentuckian who sees a selfish motive in the selection of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as the attorney of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad urges that ROBERT E. LEE be made President of the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad and so play off his Southern popularity against General BRECKINRIDGE.

THOMAS W. KENNARD demands of JAMES MCHENRY in the Courts of Cleveland, Ohio, the modest little sum of $1,128,609 19, as damages, the claim being founded on an account for services rendered as civil engineer since April 1, 1866, on the Atlantic and Great Western, Buffalo Extension, Western Central, Morris and Essex, and Catawissa Railroads, and the International Bridge.

General CANBY has issued an order removing all doubts as to the legality of the disbursements made by State officers of Virginia since the expiration of the appropriations of the Legislature of 1866-'67, and extending the same to the 30th of September, 1869. The order also makes the necessary appropriations for carrying on the State Government during the first and second quarters of the present fiscal year, care being taken to make the appropriations as small as possible.

Governor BOWIE, of Maryland, has assured a Committee which called upon him that the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad will be in running order before Jan. 1, 1871; that the application for the extension of the charter to 1875 was to provide against possible but not probable contingencies which might arise to delay temporarily, the Legislature only meeting biennially. He also assured them that the Maryland Legislature would pass a free Railroad law at the present session.

The seizure of the specie of the Bank of Louisiana during the war is at last causing much plain talk in New-Orleans. The *Bee*, of that city, says that the President of the Confederate States, his Cabinet officers and the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, owe it to themselves as well as to the bill-holders of the New-Orleans banks to whom these four millions in coin belonged, to inform the public where and to what objects the money was applied.

A Boston "reverend" read a paper on "Nature Worship" in that city, on Sunday afternoon, in which he sought to show the fallacy of the "argument from design." As reported, he contended that "the poet's subtlety had stimulated all the sophomores to take vacations of phraseology among nature's scenery." And when his rapt hearers had comprehended that, he added that there are "fashionable tones that breed a rhetoric more stupendous than the Himalayan range, quite as infested with jungle below and blasted with glaciers above, a rank growth of weeds, out of which a towery absence of true heart is lifted." Of his audience we are told that "the same persons were there who are always found at such gatherings in Boston, and the audience in the mass had the appearance of culture and refinement,—'mentality,'—if that will express it better, found nowhere in equal degree outside of this city, and in this city only on Sunday." It is easy to credit the statement, for at such a conglomerate of words there would be "a towery absence of true hearts" in any or every degree outside of that city, within five minutes after the lecturer began.

The Fourth National Bank Case—Leith's Admissions to the Cashier.

Mr. BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was placed on the witness stand yesterday, for the purpose of giving testimony for the Government concerning the frauds alleged to have been committed on the bank by WILLIAM LEITH, in company with W. F. VELTMAN and ROBERT COPELAND. Deponent said that he was visited by the accused at his house in Brooklyn two or three weeks ago; that the latter admitted to him at that time that the false entries found in the books of the bank were made to his credit by VELTMAN at the suggestion of COPELAND; that he also said that the first $3,000 which was falsely entered was drawn out by COPELAND, and that he had received $2,200 as his share; that he mentioned that at the time of the $1,000 false entry it was understood between him and VELTMAN and COPELAND that he should make a draft or note for $112 25, and that VELTMAN should subsequently make the amount $1,112 25, by introducing the figure 1. According to the witness, the defendant expressed his willingness to pay back his share of the money which was fraudulently obtained, if the bank would promise not to prosecute him. The examination was subsequently adjourned.

The Hunter's Point Mystery—The Coroner's Investigation.

The finding of the dead body of DENNIS CRONAN, of Hunter's Point, in Newtown Creek, reported in yesterday's TIMES, seems to be surrounded with more startling ground for suspicion than was at first thought probable. The Coroner's investigation yesterday revealed the fact that when the body was found a rope was tied around the neck with a large stone made fast at one end. Dr. DENNLER, who made a *post-mortem* examination, stated that he found no wounds upon the body, but the nose was broken. It was yesterday publicly asserted that on the night CRONAN disappeared he had a dispute with some parties, one of whom struck him with a bottle and otherwise maltreated him. It is believed that the body was placed beneath a pile of logs in the creek, as it rose to the surface when the workmen removed the logs, the water being at low tide. The Coroner is determined to fully investigate the matter, and if it is found that violence has been used to cause death, to bring the guilty parties to a just account.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Further Action of the Coroner—Post-Mortem Examination and Preparation for Analysis—A Doubt Thrown Upon the Murder Theory.

Very little action was taken yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of JOHN ALEXANDER, the sea Captain who is alleged to have been murdered by poison, for the purpose of gaining possession of his wealth, the details of which were published in yesterday's TIMES. IRA C. GARDINER and his wife ESTHER, who were arrested on a charge of murder on Monday by order of the Coroner, were yesterday arraigned in the presence of their accuser, Mrs. VIRGINIA C. BURKE, at the office of the Board, when a further statement was made by Mrs. BURKE. This statement has not been made public by the Coroner, as he deems that its publication may prejudice the case.

During the forenoon Coroner FLYNN and his deputy, Dr. SHINE, proceeded to the Morgue, accompanied by the prisoners and Mrs. BURKE. The latter readily identified the remains as those of her father, and a *post-mortem* examination was at once proceeded with. The internal organs were removed, and committed to the care of Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS for analysis. The prisoners were then remanded to the Tombs to await the result of the examination. Coroner FLYNN stated yesterday that none of the bonds alleged to have been in the possession of the deceased have been traced so far.

Considerable doubt has been thrown upon the theory of murder, from the fact that an examination of the registry of vital statistics reveals the surprising fact that the statement made yesterday that the deceased Captain had been buried under the name of COLIN is not true, but that the deceased was interred under his proper name of JOHN ALEXANDER. The medical certificate given by Dr. ASAHEL NORTON BROCKWAY, who attended Captain ALEXANDER, distinctly stated that death resulted from old age and softening of the brain. He also certified that death did not occur until after three months' illness. The burial permit was granted by the Board of Health to T. C. FREEBORN, an undertaker.

It would appear that Mrs. BURKE knew this fact, for she probably examined the registry. Under these circumstances it will be proper to defer any expression of opinion until further developments are made. GARDINER and his wife are both well advanced in years, the husband being quite lame and decrepit. They deny all knowledge of the crime laid to their charge.

Dr. A. N. BROCKWAY, the physician who lived in the family of Mr. GARDINER, and attended ALEXANDER in his last sickness, says that the old man's health had been giving way for some weeks before his death, but that he did not call upon him for any prescription until the Sunday preceding his decease. He (the doctor) made a certificate in due form of the death of JOHN ALEXANDER, stating that the cause of his death was softening of the brain, which he then believed, and still believes, was the case. There were no symptoms of poisoning, and no ground whatever, in his opinion, for any suspicion against the GARDINERS. He knew nothing with regard to ALEXANDER having a large amount of money, but had heard from Mrs. GARDINER that before his death he had given her $8,000, in consideration of the kindness which he had experienced in the family. At this time their appeared to be some estrangement between him and his daughter, and he (the doctor) understood that they did not correspond together for some time prior to the old man's death. Mrs. BURKE, according to his view of the case, disappointed at another's receiving money from her father, which she thought ought to have been left to her, has set on foot the present investigation for the purpose of blackmailing the accused parties. The $8,000 has been placed by Mrs. GARDINER in the hands of her own lawyer, Judge BEEBE, pending the examination. No secret had ever been made of this gift, and there had been no great difference in their style of living since it was received.

Card from Dr. Brockway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name having appeared in the morning papers in connection with the death of Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, whose case is now undergoing examination by the Coroner, I would ask that judgment be suspended regarding my connection with the affair until the facts in the case can be ascertained and I judged by them, rather than by the inaccuracies and gross misrepresentations contained in the statements made in the papers.

A. N. BROCKWAY, M. D.

HARLEM, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

A BROOKLYN LEG.

Great Excitement About a Foundling Leg—The Mystery—Legal and Scientific Discussions on the Subject—Effect upon the Coroner.

The discovery of a leg—a human leg, in an ash-barrel in front of a drugstore at the corner of Willoughby and Prince streets, on Monday afternoon, caused a terrible excitement in the neighborhood of the Court House and City Hall yesterday. There were some recently fledged limbs of the law who aimed to talk learnedly as to the greed of the Coroners for undertaking to investigate the mystery of the original source of the leg in question, inasmuch as it was not a body but merely part of a body. A Supervisor, learned in the law, reminded some of the disputants that his Board had, on Monday, resolved to increase the Coroner's fees from $10 to $15 a case, and that "body," had nothing to do with it; it was merely necessary to have a case, and the Coroner had the same right to hold an inquest on one leg of a man as upon the body of a man with but one leg. "Then," responded one of the immature lawyers, "I'll bet Supervisor CROOKE, of Flatbush, wasn't in the Board when you passed such an unconstitutional resolution as that." "Yes," chimed in another, "and if there was a veto power over the Supervisors, that resolution would be knocked in the head because it hasn't law to stand upon." A third one ventured the inquiry, "Who ever heard of a Coroner holding an inquest on 'a case?' Its a body, its 'a body,' I tell you." Of course such a learned discussion on the claims of the leg in question to have an inquest held on it, or the right of the Coroner to hold an inquest on it, was very interesting; but the intelligent Alderman who had just emerged from GROGAN'S laboratory seemed to think he had a strong point in hand when he raised the questions—which he said would defy all the Coroners in New-York and Brooklyn—How the leg came to its death? Whether it was diseased? Was it the leg of a dead man? Was it the leg of a live man? Was it the leg of a man at all? It might belong to a woman; and if it did, was it the appendage of a living or a dead woman? Was it a Dutch, Irish or American leg? Did it ever assist its owner to go to the polls on election day to cast a ballot that was sure to be counted out? Could the Coroners or any of them tell how old a leg it was, or when it was cut off? The Aldermanic catechism was longer than that given here, and was altogether a very strong putting of the case. However, there has been so much excitement and discussion on the subject that poor Coroner JONES seems afraid to proceed with the inquest, and satisfies himself with merely requesting the former owner of the foundling limb, whoever it may be, to come forward and give it decent burial.

Highway Robbery.

JOHN GUEGNAN, a stranger in this City, and now an inmate of the House of Detention, caused the arrest of JOSEPH DOLLARD, yesterday morning, on a charge of robbery. The complainant met the prisoner and two other men in Roosevelt-street, when they assaulted him in the most unprovoked manner. DOLLARD threw one arm around the victim's neck and pressed his thumb so tightly against GUEGNAN'S throat that he spat blood while in the court room. While thus half throttled DOLLARD pressed his other hand over the prisoner's mouth and prevented his giving an alarm; meanwhile the remainder of the gang robbed the countryman of $35. Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, held the accused for trial in default of $2,000 bail. DOLLARD resides at No. 338 Water-street.

Custom House Appointments.

The following changes have taken place in the Custom House since Jan. 17:

Clerk Ninth Division, at $1,200 per annum—W. H. CLARKE, *vice* J. M. SIZER, resigned.

Inspector, at $4 per day—E. A. SHELDON, *vice* J. H. WESTFALL, resigned.

Night Inspector, at $2 per day—W. D. URANN, *vice* S. J. CAMPBELL, resigned.

Special Inspectors, at $4 per day—JOHN H. PIATT, A. F. ADAMS.

Special Watchman, at $2 per day—MARTIN QUIGLEY.

Farmers' Club of the American Institute.

The regular weekly meeting of the Club was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. C. ELY Chairman. Letters were read from gentlemen in different parts of the country on the different subjects of raising calves, ventilating houses, feeding stock without salt, water pipes, cranberry worms, keeping apples, and grafting from suckers. Rev. Mr. WILSON exhibited an instrument for the destruction of the mole, and read a prosy essay on the mole and its habits, &c. The molar principle was not disturbed by Mr. WILSON'S argument. A vote of thanks was voted to Mr. WILSON.

Miss MIDDY MORGAN then read a paper on the improvement of horses. She said she started with the assumption that the American horses needed improvement, which could be effected by the introduction of the English thoroughbred. She described the characteristics of different kinds of horses and their treatment. The Arabian, the English and the Irish horse each and all received their meed of praise. She disapproved entirely of French blood in horses, and warned her hearers against false Arabs.

The thanks of the Club were given to Miss MORGAN. A gentleman seconded the motion with warm words of praise to the lady, and bore testimony to the truth of her descriptions. Dr. SMITH said it marked an epoch, when a lady of education stood before the Club and discoursed on this subject, and he hoped the ice was broken.

A machine for gathering fruit was exhibited, and the meeting then adjourned.

On next Tuesday Professor COOKE will speak on the geology of New-Jersey as related to agriculture.

THE NEW FIRE TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Work—Early Completion Expected—Full Description of the Machinery for Transmission of Fire Alarms.

The construction of the new Fire Alarm Telegraph is a work of such magnitude and the contractors are so earnestly striving for perfect excellence that its completion has been somewhat delayed. The work, however, is in rapid progress, and below Fourteenth-street is now substantially finished, the poles being set, the wires stretched and the alarm boxes fixed to the poles. Above that street the poles are being set and the wires stretched, but as yet no boxes have been placed. The work at the Central Fire Office, at No. 127 Mercer-street, which was the most onerous portion of the contract, is also about completed. The immense batteries which are to vivify the miles of sinuous wire are prepared for the chemicals and occupy the whole of the basement room. The telegraphic instruments and key boards are also prepared in the operating room, on the second floor, and all the numerous appliances here will be ready for use as soon as the circuit of the wires is completed.

The machinery by which an alarm of fire is to be communicated by the new system is as simple as it is perfect. All our citizens are already familiar with the small oblong iron boxes affixed to the telegraph poles, and may have noticed an iron tube extending along the pole from its top to the box, through which the machinery in the latter is electrically connected with the wires above. The exterior of the box is not at all striking. It can be seen that it has a door securely locked, a space at the top for the insertion of a slip announcing where the key may be found, and is embellished with the coat of arms of the City and the words "Fire Alarm Telegraph." If the door of the box be opened nothing is seen but a plain iron surface with a brass knob affixed. It is merely by pulling down this knob once that the number of the box is sent out over the wires five distinct times by a process as unerring as it is ingenious. The iron surface to which the brass knob is attached is in fact one side of a second box inside the first, and by removing it at the bottom can be seen the Morse telegraphic instrument and at the top another iron box much smaller than the other two, circular in form and tightly closed. Inside this, beyond the reach of atmospheric influences and safe from all outside interference, is the machinery to which the knob is attached and by which the alarm is given. It is nothing more than clockwork of the most delicate workmanship and electrically connected with the wires. By pulling down the brass knob outside the spring is wound up so that five revolutions shall be made over the cog wheel and the clock-work set in motion. The cog wheel is arranged to correspond with the number of the box; for instance, if that number be 237 there are first two cogs, then a smooth space, next three cogs, another smooth surface, and then seven cogs followed by a smooth surface comprising the greater portion of the circumference of the wheel. Thus, the box will send out the number 237 and nothing else, and will send it thus: 2, an interval, 3, an interval, 7, followed by a longer interval, showing that the signal is completed, and that the sounds to follow are repetitions of it. No box can by any possibility send out any number but its own, which it strikes unerringly upon the gongs in the Central Fire Office and in the engine houses; the location of the box being established by the code of signals displayed in all these places, the locality of the fire is instantly and certainly known. In all this machinery there is nothing that is absolutely original, as it was in its main features first employed by CHARLES ROBINSON, Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph formerly in use by the Volunteer Fire Department, who was also the inventor of the dial telegraphic instrument in use by the Police Department, and which, with some modifications made by Mr. CHARLES T. CHESTER, is also to be employed as an auxiliary. Mr. CHESTER has also made improvement on the alarm machinery, for which he has obtained a patent, and his system combines three methods of communicating signals over the wires. First—By the alarm machinery, as stated; next, between the Central Fire Office and the boxes by the Morse key, and third, between the Central Fire Office and the engine houses by both these methods, and also by the dial instrument. In addition, the Central Fire Department will be in communication with the Central Police Office by the dial instrument.

The new system will require an entirely new code of fire-alarm signals. The stations have been greatly increased in number, especially below Canal-street, and the code now in use will be entirely abrogated. Chief PERLEY is busily engaged in designating the location of the boxes in advance of their being affixed to the poles. This task is not yet completed, and the new code of signals will not be finished for some days yet. It will be accompanied with directions as to where the key of each box may be found, and this being also displayed upon the box, any person discovering a fire will not be delayed in reaching the brass knob to give the alarm. Chief PERLEY anticipates that for a time after the inauguration of the new era, the Department will be annoyed by the transmission of some mischievous false alarms, but as it is intended that in future, less than half the number of engines shall respond to the first call, this annoyance will not be very galling, and will be speedily stopped by the arrest and punishment of some of the reckless offenders. The City has just reason to be satisfied with the promise of excellence afforded by the new alarm system which has been ordered by the Fire Commissioners, and is being so rapidly and perfectly constructed by the contractors, CHARLES T. and J. N. CHESTER.

Another Attempted Murder—A Husband Stabbed by his Wife.

Another case of matrimonial infelicities culminating in an attempted murder occurred yesterday in Harlem. It appears that THOMAS TYNAN and his wife separated, and the former went to board in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near First-avenue. Yesterday his wife called to see him while he was at dinner, and when he appeared instantly sprang upon him armed with a large knife and dealt him two swift and vigorous blows, which inflicted serious wounds in the brest and the palm of his hand, which he threw up as a shield against the blows. He fell at her feet bathed with blood, and the infuriated woman, having satiated her vengeance, fled so hastily from the house that she could not be intercepted nor any trace of her found after she had gained the street. The Police are, however, actively searching for her, and it is expected that she will be speedily arrested. The husband is in an extremely critical condition from the effect of the wound in the breast.

Officers of the New-York State Prison Association for 1870.

The New-York State Prison Association, met yesterday at the office of the Association, No. 8 Centre-street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—John David Wolfe. Vice-Presidents—Francis Lieber, Hon. John T. Hoffman, John H. Griscom, M. D., Hon. Theo. W. Dwight, Hon. J. Stanton Gould, Hon. Charles J. Folger. Corresponding Secretary—E. C. Wines, D. D., LL.D. Recording Secretary—Cephas Brainerd, Esq. Treasurer—Wm. C. Gilman. Executive Committee—Hon. W. F. Allen, Goldwin Smith, John H. Anthon, Abraham Beal, Wm. T. Booth, Stephen Cutter, Richard L. Dugdale, John W. Edmonds, Andrew H. Green, Rensselaer N. Havens, Gaylord B. Hubbell, John H. Keyser, Samuel Osgood, D. D., George D. Phelps, Adam T. Sackett, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Sinclair Tousey, James H. Titus, James C. Holden, Charles E. Hackley, M. D., Robert R. McBurney, Wm. H. Field.

The Charge of Forgery Against John McCarthy.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of JOHN MCCARTHY, who is accused of having forged an order on the freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, for the transfer of $2,300 worth of beef. Mr. MORRIS, the owner of the beef, a member of the Union Stock Yard Association in Chicago, testified that the beef had been shipped to J. F. & W. COMSTOCK, at Providence, R. I., on Jan. 11, and he had given no order to change the destination. THOS. HOOPS, the general freight agent of the Michigan Central, Railroad produced an order purporting to have been signed by Mr. MORRIS in favor of WARREN H. REEVES, which was pronounced a forgery. Counsel for the defence claimed the discharge of his client on the ground that no offence had been committed in this State, and that if the forgery had been committed, it was in Chicago, and not New-York. The Magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision.

Funeral of Dr. Hardenburgh.

The funeral services of the late Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBURGH, D. D., of whom a full obituary notice appeared in Monday's TIMES, took place yesterday noon, at the Twenty-third-street Reformed Church. After prayer by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. H. D. GANSE, D.D., pastor of the Church and successor, to Dr. HARDENBURGH, addresses were made by Dr. GANSE, Rev. W. M. PAXTON, D. D., and Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D. The venerable Dr. DEWITT made the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction. The remains of the deceased were encased in a rosewood coffin handsomely mounted with silver. The pall-bearers were all ministers of the Reformed Church, and personal friends of their late associate in the ministry. They were Rev. W. U. Campbell, Rev. Gustavus Abeel, Rev. Chas. Whitehead, Rev. J. H. Price, D. D., Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., and Rev. M. C. Hutton, D. D. At the close of the services at the church the remains were taken to Green-Wood.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Susquehanna Men Fail to Coöperate—Despondency of the Strikers.

Judging from the demeanor of the strikers at their meetings in Washington Hall, Jersey City, yesterday, the men are beginning to regard their cause as lost, and now attribute the threatening failure of their project to the traitorous acts of the leaders of the various organizations along the road or the collective recreancy of their co-laborers. A meeting was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but without transacting any business an adjournment took place till the arrival of their delegates from Susquehanna in the afternoon. At 2:30 the meeting again organized, the President, Mr. KEASLEY, occupying the chair. About 200 strikers were in attendance. One of the men stated that he attended a meeting in the Bowery, New-York, on the previous night, of the German Workingmen's Protective Union, who resolved to sustain the Jersey City men in their action, and promised material aid if necessary. At this point JAMES MCCORMACK, who had been sent to consult with the Erie operatives in Port Jervis, Buffalo and Susquehanna, appeared, and in response to frequent calls, stated that the feeling of the blacksmiths, boiler makers and moulders in the Susquehanna shops was in their favor, but that the sympathy of the machinists there was doubtful. About 350 of the Susquehanna workingmen held an enthusiastic meeting on Monday night, when it was unanimously resolved, amid great cheering, that they would not go to work yesterday if the Jersey City men were not honorably restored, and appointed a committee of fifty to nail up the workshops yesterday and allow no one to enter not even the master mechanic of the Company. This delegate also assured the men that their brethren in Susquehanna were surely "out" yesterday, or if not they were to be informed by telegraph not later than noon yesterday; and as no news up to the opening of the meeting yesterday afternoon was received, they felt confident of their coöperation. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting in Susquehanna on Monday night was then read by the Secretary in the midst of a hurricane of applause. A communication was then read from Mr. FRITH, President of the Central Organization, assuring the Jersey City men of his sympathy, and offering them words of encouragement. The writer thought that the men in Port Jervis and Susquehanna would not have proved so recreant, and suggested an appeal to them through the New-York Press. Mr. FRITH submitted a petition drawn up by himself explanatory of the nature of the strike, and called attention to the agreement made with the Company appointing a certain day on which to be paid. The petition then goes on to say that for ten days the Jersey City men have stood alone, but they will vanquish the Company yet, and will never bow their necks to Mr. GOULD or his sycophantic Superintendent. The petition was left over for future action. The Jersey City delegate again rose, and said that after the meeting in Susquehanna on Monday night Mr. GREGG, the master mechanic of the road, called on Mr. MASON, the Chairman of the meeting, and in response to various questions as to the temper of the men, Mr. MASON informed him that they were red hot for a strike. While those gentlemen were in consultation, Mr. GREGG received the following telegram from Mr. RUCKER, Superintendent of the road, dated at New-York, Jan. 24:

"The newspapers have said that a committee of the shopmen waited on me, and that I was insolent to them, snubbing them, &c. Such statements are all wrong, as no committee has called on me, I have talked with none, nor have I seen any to my knowledge. The whole thing is gotten up to mislead the men and influence them against the Company."

The telegram was signed L. D. R., and was received with a storm of hisses and yells, and denounced as a base lie, and the writer denounced as "worse than a pickpocket, as the latter can be watched but a liar never."

A telegram from Susquehanna, sent by ALLEN, one of the Jersey City delegates, then arrived, addressed to one of the strikers named CURRAN. The reading of it was awaited with evident anxiety. The contents of the dispatch were in cipher, and on being interpreted by Mr. KEASLEY, said that the men in Susquehanna could not afford to sustain them, their promises of the previous night to the contrary notwithstanding. The members now showed symptoms of despondency, and many vociferated that the Susquehanna men had reconsidered their project of nailing up the shops, for the reason, perhaps, that they had no nails. The delegate who had just returned from the Monday night meeting in Susquehanna, when everything seemed to be in their favor, then emphatically remarked that "there was some —— underhand work among the leaders," as MASON said after his interview with GREGG that he was under the ban of secrecy, which he ought not to be if he were true to his fellows. Several of the strikers next observed that the leading men of the shops had been bought over by the Company, and should the strike prove abortive the machinists along the road are to blame. The Committee on duty at the shops reported that two men who received anonymous letters offering them a job called yesterday, but, on learning the state of affairs, declined to go to work. On motion the usual committees were then appointed till the other delegate, ALLEN, returns, and an adjournment took place till this morning.

Riot in Jersey City—The Police Attacked by the Strikers.

The disappointment of the Erie strikers in their hopes of compelling a general strike along the line resulted last evening in an attempt to forcibly prevent any outsiders from working for the Company. From the beginning of the strike some of the men have expressed themselves as anxious to drive out the new employes of the Company by force, and it is more than probable that fears of violence at the hands of the strikers has prevented new men from going into the service of the Company. On Monday morning quite a large number of Germans and others commenced work, and their number was increased yesterday. The aspect of affairs yesterday afternoon convinced the Chief of Police of Jersey City that the new men would not be secure from attack by the strikers. Aid MANN was accordingly dispatched with a squad of Police to protect them from violence on their way from the shops to the Pavonia Ferry. On the way down a large crowd of men and boys surrounded the workmen, used threatening language and tried to provoke them to fight. PATRICK SCANLON, one of the disturbers, finally, it is stated, attacked one of the new men. He was immediately arrested after a short struggle, but his removal by the Police was resisted by his companions, one of whom, PATRICK MORGAN, made a determined attack upon Officer DOYLE in his efforts to rescue his fellow rioter. MORGAN was soon secured, and the crowd becoming intimidated by the prompt action of the policemen, did not further interfere. SCANLON and MORGAN were committed.

Reception of Prince Arthur in New-York.

Thirty-five representative citizens of New-York have tendered a reception to Prince ARTHUR upon his arrival here from Washington, as a mark of respect to Queen VICTORIA. He has accepted the invitation, and Tuesday evening of next week and Delmonico's, on Fifth-avenue, have been set as the time and place for the testimonial. The preliminaries have been arranged, and nothing will be spared to make the reception one of the most brilliant ever given in this City. Not over 300 invitations are to be issued, and from the standing of the gentlemen in question it is certain that New-York will be represented at the *fête* by a dazzling assemblage. The reception will terminate with a grand ball. It may be stated that among the movers in this affair are many of those who have contributed so liberally to the Rawlins and Stanton relief funds.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Prince ARTHUR yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: Desirous of testifying our high respect for Her Majesty the Queen, your mother, we have the honor to request your presence at a ball to be given in this City on such a day as may suit your convenience.

We have the honor to be your Royal Highness' obedient servants,

JOHN A. DIX,
M. H. GRINNELL,
AUGUST BELMONT,
L. P. MORTON,
DENNING DUER,
And others.

To H. R. H. Prince ARTHUR, &c., &c.

Mayor's Office—Complaints Against Swindlers.

The Mayor's Marshal has within the last day or two investigated the following cases, and in each has caused the money to be refunded: HENRY S. AUSTIN, of Chicago, Ill., against the premises No. 416 Broadway; the complainant lost $50 by the envelope game. GEORGE MASON, of Yorkville, N. Y., against WM. CRANSBIE, of No. 100 Chatham-street; this complainant also lost by the envelope game $5 50. WM. HALEY, of Thompson, Sullivan County, N. Y., against HENRY HARRIS, whose premises are located at the corner of Chambers and West streets; this complainant was "enveloped" out of $53. JAMES LANGE, of No. 5 Morris-street, against JOHN LEO, of No. 111 West-street. This complainant was similarly served at the defendant's place, and lost $50. JAMES COSTELLO, of St. Louis, Mo., against the same. The complainant lost $50 in the same investment. HAMMOND BROOKMAN and JOHN REVINELS, both farmers, residing at Jamaica, L. I., against the premises No. 207 Broadway. The first named lost $45 50, and the last lost $34 50, by the notorious game now so well known. AUGUSTUS L. EARLE, of St. Louis, Mo., against JAMES MORRISSY, of No. 231 Greenwich-street. This complainant lost $65 by embarking in the "envelope" enterprize.

Noted Counterfeiters.

ELI FIELDS, the Nestor of New-York counterfeiters, was discharged from Ludlow-street Jail by the United States authorities yesterday, after procuring bail in $3,000 for his future appearance. He has been under confinement for several months awaiting indictment and trial. A resident of Hoboken, whose surname is KURTZMAN, is now in Ludlow-street Jail on a charge of circulating counterfeit national bank notes, being aided by young boys in his operations. He is said to be implicated in more than one counterfeiting scheme. Yesterday an effort was made to obtain his release on $3,000 bail, but was peremptorily suppressed by the District Attorney.

Miss Dix—Her Reception by the Legislature of North Carolina.

Miss DIX, who has devoted her life to the amelioration of the condition of the insane, who has by her own efforts succeeded in procuring the establishment of some eighteen or twenty asylums for this unfortunate class of persons, and who, during the late civil war, was at the head of the Nurses' Department in our military hospitals and in the field, has had a conspicuous reception by the Legislature of North Carolina. The *Daily Sentinel*, of the 18th, published at Raleigh, gives the proceedings on the occasion as follows:

In the Senate Mr. SWEET arose and said:

"Mr. President, I am informed that the distinguished and philanthropic Miss DIX is now a guest of His Excellency, Governor HOLDEN. The successful efforts of this lady, through a long life devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate, has endeared her to every intelligent person, and especially is she endeared to the people of North Carolina, as it was through her influence that the institution for the insane was erected. I move that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Miss DIX, and invite her to a seat upon the floor of this Senate."

The motion was adopted, and the President designated Messrs. SWEET, LOVE and LASSITER as the Committee.

Mr. SMITH moved that upon the arrival of the distinguished lady to the Senate Chamber the usual business be suspended, and that the Senators receive her standing, which motion prevailed.

Subsequently the Committee returned, accompanied by Miss DIX, who was reclining on the arm of the venerable Senator from Granville.

The entire Senate arose upon her entrance, and the President addressed her as follows:

HONORED LADY: To you, as one of the greatest benefactors of the unfortunates of our race, and who has devoted a large portion of your valuable life to the amelioration of their unhappy condition, the Senate of North Carolina extend a cordial welcome to a seat within its bar, with the assurance that you will ever hold a permanent place within the hearts of each individual Senator.

Miss DIX entered the House attended by Mr. MOORE, of Chowan, Mr. DOWNING, the Governor, and several members of the Senate. Mr. MOORE, in introducing the distinguished lady, said:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I have the honor of introducing to you Miss DIX, the eminent philanthropist. I need not inform you who she is, as her name is a household word wherever civilization and Christian charity are known and respected.

Mr. Speaker HOLDEN welcomed the lady in the following remarks:

Miss DIX, I have the honor, in behalf of the House of Representatives, to tender you a seat upon the floor of this Hall. Among a people where your name has been honored and will ever be honored because of your services in behalf of the unfortunate throughout the world, and especially because of your services to their own unfortunate fellow-citizens, I know that your stay will be pleasant; and that when you return you will bear with you the benisons and the blessings of all the inhabitants of a great commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. DOWNING, a recess of ten minutes was taken and the members and officers of the House were introduced to the distinguished visitor by Mr. Speaker HOLDEN.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
89—Beekman vs. Buhlmeyer.
93—The Mayor, &c. vs. West Side Elevated Railroad Co.
111—Hadley vs. Stow.
114—Colton vs. Simmons.
115—Simmons vs. Wood.
133—Barr vs. The Mayor, &c.
157—Wood vs. Carleton.
202—Colton vs. Simmons.
Nos.
206—Boyle vs. Hanrice.
220—Titus vs. Shiloh Pres. Church.
224—Woolley vs. Tomlinson.
231—Heckman vs. Tuttle.
232—Brakely vs. Tuttle.
239—Jones vs. France.
240—Shewell vs. France.
244—Phillips vs. Board of Supervisors.
246—Manechy vs. Thurber.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
163—McColl vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
721—Reed vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
599—The Bank of North America vs. Dart.
1111—Mangles vs. De Groot.
763—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
991—Wehner vs. Smith.
Nos.
1307—White vs. The American Tool Steel Company.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
33—The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Baldwin.
1335—Phelps vs. Habirshan.
1247—Martin vs. Blyarts.
333—Albertus vs. Allerton.
334—Same vs. Same.
235—Same vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1704—Brown vs. Bartly.
1706—Brown vs. Strauss.
1783—Halsted vs. Thurston.
354—Ross vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
1872—Burger vs. Rauth.
1874—Burger vs. Wagner.
1876—Curnan vs. Wiener.
1578—N. Y. City Telegraph Co. vs. Bemhauer.
Nos.
1880—Clough vs. Hudson.
1886—Baker vs. Thorp.
1888—Michael vs. Hamann.
1890—Hendrickson vs. Wagstaff.
1892—Ireland vs. Donadi.
1894—Repplier vs. Farnan.
1896—Taffier vs. Lithersdorf.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4375—Allen vs. Cooper.
4061—Caffe vs. Moore.
195—Scannell vs. Shippman.
218—Wallace vs. Korhler.
243—Wallat vs. Sass.
4788—Hagan vs. Chinchy.
96—Ferguson vs. Anderson.
101—Pruel vs. Caralena.
Nos.
128—Kellem vs. Webber.
133—Beard vs. Va. and Sea Freight Line.
— —Kaufman vs. Nussbaum.
194—Neeley vs. Cohen.
241—Bessinger vs. Bery.
242—Reed vs. Thorp.
257—Adema vs. Keisen.

Part II.—Held by J. Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4649—Barstow vs. Smith.
— —Smith vs. Freeman.
— —Smith vs. Erresse.
140—Excelsior Manufac'g Co. vs. Libby.
158—Lang vs. Hahn.
172—Montigriff vs. Schwarz.
Nos.
228—Barrow vs. Hagner.
232—Blanqueer vs. Jaoon.
244—Johnson vs. Nussbaum.
245—Johns vs. Wheller.
247—Mayer vs. Downing.
252—Wield vs. McDonald.
253—Scanlon vs. Bucking.

Part I.

Nos.
— —Adema vs. Keisen.
259—Lynch vs. Nash.
Nos.
260—Acker vs. Hungerford.
262—Kakman vs. Schreber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William Flannery; rape.
2—The People vs. Leopold A. Stein; rape.
3—The People vs. Saunders D. Bruce; libel.
4—The People vs. George Bennett; burglary.
5—The People vs. William Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. James Fletcher; assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Edward Shields; assault and battery.
Nos.
8—The People vs. Charles Henninger; embezzlement.
9—The People vs. Pierce Butler; receiving stolen goods.
10—The People vs. Edward Clairbourne; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. John F. Drawbridge; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Morris Philipps; receiving stolen goods.
13—The People vs. Peter Hagan; carrying slungshot.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

By Judge Cardozo.

Oertel *vs.* Wood, Jr.; motion to dissolve must be denied; the motion of the plaintiff for judgment is granted.

McKenzie *vs.* The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company; Recknagel *vs.* Zachrisson; motions granted.

Stevens *vs.* Higgins; report of referee modified, &c. Whitin *vs.* Pendergast; motion denied. Guion et al. *vs.* Blakeley et al.; decree granted. O'Donnell *vs.* Martin; Townsend *vs.* Cohen; motions denied. Lippe *vs.* Rathhan; order settled. Broadway *vs.* Broadway, Jr.; motion granted and reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

George Englehardt as Administrator, &c., *vs.* James Lyons; judgment for plaintiff, with costs, with leave to answer in twenty days on payment of costs. John L. Hill *vs.* Nicholas Cain; motion to sustain and enjoin defendant granted with $10 costs, to abide event. Abraham G. Jennings *vs.* Henry P. Waring et al.; judgment for defendant as prayed for without costs. Daniel B. Joyce *vs.* L. B. Myers; motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs. Caroline Eberle *vs.* Wm. Jacobs; motion for a resale denied with costs. Queens County. John H. Van Clief, Supervisor, &c., *vs.* John T. Mersereau et al.; motion to amend report of referee; motion denied with $10 costs. Rose Ann Carman *vs.* Thomas J. Byrne et al.; complaint dismissed with costs to defendant Knox.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Young *vs.* Sneden; motion denied with $10 costs. Brinck *vs.* Smith; motion granted. Corwin *vs.* Weeley; order granted. Class *vs.* Langwasser; motion denied with $10 costs. Cassio *vs.* Pelstierle; order granted. Owen *vs.* Belger; motion dismissing complaint granted. Ross *vs.* The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; order granted. Gessner *vs.* Gubman; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bruff *vs.* Redman & Frazer; order settled. Providence Tool Company *vs.* Tray; motion denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

In the Matter of Charles A. Davidson, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a petition by Lionel Moses, assignee of the bankrupt, praying that a judgment recovered against the bankrupt in the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 21st of July, 1868, by one Oliver Mowbray, for $3,182 80, be set aside and declared void, and that said Mowbray be ordered to pay over to the petitioner the sum of $1,231 50, received by him upon an execution issued on said judgment, and that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to whom such execution was issued, be ordered to pay over to the petitioner the sum of $2,847 02, now in his hands, as assets of said bankrupt, realized on a sale of the said property of the bankrupt on said execution, and that the proof of debt against the estate of said bankrupt, filed by said Mowbray, be rejected and disallowed and stricken out. The judgment was rendered by default. The execution was issued on the 21st of July, 1868, to the said Sheriff. On the same day the Sheriff levied on the personal property of the bankrupt, under the execution, and took it into his possession. He afterwards sold it under such levy for $4,078 32. Of this sum $1,231 50 were paid over to Mowbray. The balance now in the hands of the Sheriff, less his fees, is $2,380 22. On the 28th of July, 1868, creditors of the bankrupt filed a petition against him in this Court, praying that he might be adjudged a bankrupt. The act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition was that, being insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, he procured and suffered his property to be taken on legal process in favor of said Mowbray on said execution, with intent thereby to give a preference to the said Mowbray, and with intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankruptcy act. After a denial of bankruptcy and a trial by the Court, the bankrupt was, on the 22d of February, 1869, adjudged a bankrupt on said petition. On the 29th of December, 1868, the bankrupt filed in this Court his voluntary petition to be adjudged a bankrupt, on which he was adjudged a bankrupt on the 15th day of January, 1869. At the first meeting of creditors, on the 12th of February, 1869, Moses was elected assignee. The petition now under consideration was filed on the 4th of March, 1869. The ground on which it proceeds in asking the relief it prays for is, that at the time of the entry of the said judgment, and of the levy and sale thereunder, the bankrupt was insolvent; that he suffered and procured his property to be taken on said execution with intent to give a preference to Mowbray, and with intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankruptcy act; and that at the time of the commission of the said act of bankruptcy by the bankrupt, and at the time Mowbray received such preference, Mowbray had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on the act was intended, and had reasonable cause to believe, and, in fact, knew, that the bankrupt was insolvent. On the 24th of February, 1869, Mowbray filed a proof of debt against the estate of the bankrupt on the said judgment for its full amount, less such amount realized upon said execution, as he might finally be deemed entitled to receive, and the amount already then received thereupon, provided the same should finally be deemed to be a valid payment. On the answers of Mowbray and of the Sheriff to the petition proofs have been taken, and the case comes up now for decision. There is no room for doubt, on the evidence, that, as a matter of fact, the bankrupt was insolvent when he suffered his property to be taken on the execution, and that he suffered such property to be so taken with intent to give a preference to Mowbray, as a creditor of his, and that Mowbray, at that time, had reasonable cause to believe that the bankrupt was insolvent, and that a fraud on the Bankruptcy act was intended within the thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth sections thereof. It is urged, on the part of Mowbray, that, although the bankrupt was insolvent when the levy was made, and although Mowbray had reason to believe so, yet the bankrupt had prior to that time committed no act of bankruptcy; that the position of Mowbray was only that of a diligent creditor, to whom no other course was open, using the arm of the law to collect a valid debt; that if the relief asked for in this case is to be granted, an insolvent debtor, who has not committed any act which subjects him to be proceeded against as an involuntary bankrupt, may practically set his creditors at defiance; that the knowledge that such relief as that here asked for will be granted, if the creditor proceed to take the property of the debtor on legal process under the circumstances existing in this case, and if the debtor is afterwards adjudged a bankrupt, will deter him from doing so; and that thus, if the debtor does not choose to go into voluntary bankruptcy, no remedy whatever will be open to the creditor. This view is fallacious. The penalty upon the creditor provided for by the 39th section, of not being allowed to prove his debt in bankruptcy, is enforceable against him only in case he compels the assignee to resort to legal proceedings to recover back the property transferred in violation of the act, and in case such proceeds are successful. If he accepts a preference having reasonable cause to believe that it was made or given by the debtor contrary to some provision of the act, he cannot prove the debt or claim on account of which the preference was made or given, or receive any dividend therefrom until he shall first have surrendered to the assignee all property, money, benefit or advantage received by him under such preference. Such is the provision of the 23d section of the act, and it must be construed in connection with the 39th section, in such manner that, if possible, both may stand. The construction which the Court has given to these two sections in respect to the provision in question (In re Montgomery, Dec. 11, 1869,) has been that the clause in the thirty-ninth section in respect to not allowing the creditor to prove his debt in bankruptcy, applies only to cases in which the assignee is compelled to resort to legal proceedings to recover the property, that the creditor who claims to retain the property makes himself conclusively a party to the fraud against the act by resisting the claim of the assignee to recover the property, in case the assignee is successful; but that where the creditor avails himself of the *locus penitentiae* given to him by the twenty-third section, by voluntarily surrendering the property to the assignee, he ceases to be a party to the fraud, and may prove his debt in bankruptcy and receive dividends on it. This removes all the embarrassment and difficulty suggested in this case. Mowbray, after taking the property of the bankrupt on legal process, could himself have thrown him into bankruptcy for that act, and could then have voluntarily turned over the property so taken to the assignee. Instead of having done so, he resists the claim of the assignee after others have put the debtor into bankruptcy, and he must now pay the penalty plainly imposed by the thirty-ninth section, and which he might easily have avoided.

The prayer of the petition is granted, in respect to both Mowbray and the Sheriff, and the claim of Mowbray embraced in his proof of debt must be rejected.

G. A. Seixas for the assignee; J. E. Parsons for Mowbray.

JAN. 17, 1870.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Cardozo.

RIGHTS OF ARTISTS—"THE ROCK OF AGES."

In the case of Johannes A. Oertel and George T. James *vs.* Hamilton Wood, Jr., already reported in the TIMES, the following decision has been rendered by CARDOZO, J.—The case cannot be distinguished in principle from the cases of Prince Albert *vs.* Strange (2. De Gex and Smales, 652,) and Turner *vs.* Robinson, (10 Je. ch., R. f. 510.) Perhaps the injunction is too broad, but that can be remedied. The motion to dissolve must be denied. Ordinarily a question like that presented here should not be passed upon on a motion to overrule a demurrer as frivolous, but, when it has been fully argued, it may as well be disposed of on the merits as not, especially when those merits are really involved in the motion to dissolve the injunction. The motion of the plaintiffs for judgment is, therefore, granted.

For plaintiffs, Mr. C. A. Seward; for defendant, Mr. George W. Wingate.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The following is one of the numerous injunctions granted against the Stock Exchange recently:

SUPREME COURT.—*Henry N. Smith, Jay Gould, Henry H. Martin and James B. Bach, plaintiffs, vs. William H. Neilson, as President of the New-York Stock Exchange, George H. Broadhead, individually, and as Secretary of said Exchange, S. V. White, T. A. Hoyt, Alexander Taylor, A. Colville, R. Walker, W. B. Clarke, John Bonner, Arthur L. Sewell and Edgar C. Baylis, defendants.*—It appearing to me by the complaint herein duly verified by one of the plaintiffs that sufficient grounds for an injunction exist, I do hereby order: I. That the defendants, S. V. White, George H. Broadhead, Thomas A. Hoyt, A. Colville, W. B. Clarke, Alexander Taylor, R. Walter, and each of them, and the Arbitration Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, and the Governing Committee thereof, refrain from arbitrating or deciding or attempting to arbitrate or decide any claim or pretended claim or claims of the defendants Edgar C. Baylis or John Bonner and Arthur L. Sewell or either of them against the plaintiffs or either of them, and from taking any action whatever in regard to said claim. II. That the defendants William H. Neilson and George H. Broadhead, and the New-York Stock Exchange and each of its officers, agents and members, refrain from expelling or attempting to expel the plaintiffs Henry H. Martin and James B. Bach, or either of them, from the New-York Stock Exchange, and from suspending them or either of them as members thereof, and from in any manner interfering or attempting to interfere with them or either of them in the right or privilege of attending the said New-York Stock Exchange and transacting business at the same or in the rooms thereof. III. That the defendants John Bonner, Arthur L. Sewell and Edgar C. Baylis, and each of them, their agents, attorneys or servants, refrain from pressing their pretended claim or claims against the plaintiffs or either of them, before the Arbitration Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, and from taking or attempting to take any proceeding or proceedings thereon or in relation thereto, except in this action, until the further orders of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order you will be liable to the punishment hereto prescribed by law.

ALBERT CARDOZO,
Justice Supreme Court.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Herman Busching vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company.—Plaintiff brings suit to recover $574 85, being the amount of loss alleged to have been sustained by him on the 31st of December, 1868. On the 6th of the preceding May he had effected an insurance with defendants on which he paid a premium of $6 75, and after the fire he notified the defendants of what had occurred, but they refused to pay the amount of the loss. Defendants' answer admitted having issued the policy, which, however, they had refused to pay in consequence of the plaintiff having delivered a fraudulent statement of the particulars of his alleged loss. Judge GILBERT charged the jury that they must find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of his loss by fire, but not for what had been stolen; and in regard to the amount of loss, that would have to be determined from the evidence. After a short absence the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at $250. Counsel for defendants moved for a new trial.

Before Judge Pratt.

SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF LOST BAGGAGE.

Hannah Rowe vs. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.—On the 20th of October, 1868, Miss Rowe sailed from Liverpool to New-York in the steamship *City of London*, owned by the defendants. Plaintiff had three trunks with her, and arriving in New-York, the ship's officers told her that one of them needed repairing, and that they would get it done and then have the trunk left at Pier No. 45 North River, where she could get it. Plaintiff took two of her trunks away from the vessel, and in about a week afterwards went to Pier No. 45 for the other one. Being unable to find it there she went down to the office of the Company, but was unable to obtain any news respecting the missing trunk, which was filled with china and glassware, books, fancy goods and jewelry worth about $125. She accordingly commenced an action against the Company for the recovery of that amount. The case came on for trial this morning, and although defendants claimed that the trunks had been lost through the negligence of the plaintiff, the jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict in her favor for the full amount claimed, together with interest.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE BININGER CASE—THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS AT ISSUE.

Abraham B. Clark vs. Abraham Bininger.—This case, which has been already frequently reported in the TIMES, was again up to-day on a motion to punish the assignee in bankruptcy, John C. Beecher, for contempt of Court. When Judge Blatchford gave his decision declaring the firm of "Bininger & Co." to be in a state of bankruptcy, and it becoming apparent that John C. Beecher was to be appointed assignee under that decision, the counsel for the plaintiff Clark, applied for and obtained from Judge MCCUNN of this Court, before whom all prior proceedings in the case had been had, an order restraining him (Beecher) from taking possession of or interfering with the copartnership property already in the hands of Thomas J. Barr and William Hanrahan, receivers appointed by order of this Court. It was stated that an appeal is now pending from the decision of Judge Blatchford in the United States Court, on the ground that the firm of "Bininger & Co." was improperly decided to be in a state of bankruptcy; and that a stipulation was entered into by the opposing parties at the time such appeal was taken; that all matters relating to the controversy should remain *in statu quo* until a final decision on appeal. This stipulation is claimed to have been violated by the appointment of an assignee in bankruptcy, and an attempt on his part, in pursuance thereof, to take possession of the partnership property. On this latter ground an order was granted by Judge MCCUNN, returnable this morning, directing Mr. Beecher, the assignee, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for a violation of the orders of this Court. This creates a direct issue on the question of jurisdiction between the United States Court and the State Court.

At the hour fixed for the hearing of the motion, Mr. Morgan, counsel on behalf of the receivers, appeared, and moved for a hearing.

Mr. Bangs, on behalf of the assignee, requested an adjournment of three days, on the plea that he had not had time to prepare to resist the motion.

Mr. Morgan inquired whether Mr. Beecher was in Court.

Mr. Bangs—No, Sir.

Judge McCunn—You should produce him.

Mr. Morgan then read an affidavit showing that Mr. Beecher had been duly served with a copy of the order to show cause.

Judge McCunn then designated two of the Court officers, whom he directed to bring Mr. Beecher before him forthwith, or as soon as he could be found.

After an absence of about an hour the officers returned with Mr. Beecher in custody, and produced him before the Court.

Both counsel then signified their readiness to proceed with the motion.

Mr. Bangs, addressing the Court, said he had a motion to make which concerned the liberty of a citizen. His client, Mr. Beecher, had been arrested in the street and brought into Court.

Judge McCunn—It was on my order, Mr. Bangs. No Judge can be more desirous of protecting the rights of citizens than I am, but I intend that citizens shall know that they must abide by the orders of the Court. I have been very lenient from the start, and have given these parties an opportunity to come together, if possible, and have a settlement of this case between them. Mr. Clark and Mr. Bininger are near relations. Mr. Clark has instituted proceedings for the purpose of having an accounting between him and his partner, Mr. Bininger. That proceeding has been pending in this Court for some time past. Mr. Bininger, to my knowledge, and from papers before me, has been endeavoring to prevent these gentlemen from taking proper jurisdiction of the property, in order to have an equitable distribution. He has resorted to the Federal Courts to enable him to take possession of the property. It is a question between this Court and the Federal Court as to which shall say how this property shall be disposed of; and, so far as I can, I am determined this case shall be heard fully here, and that the mandates of this Court shall be obeyed. I am now in the midst of the trial of a cause and cannot give the matter proper attention. I will, therefore, adjourn the motion until 10 o'clock to-morrow, and in the meanwhile Mr. Beecher may go home; but he must understand that if he violates any single decree or order of this Court, he will be punished. Mr. Thomas J. Barr and Mr. Hawrahan are the receivers of the property, and in possession, and I intend they shall remain in full possession until this Court says whether the assignee in bankruptcy shall be entitled to the property.

Mr. Bangs—If your Honor please, I am in no way responsible for Mr. Clark or Mr. Bininger; I do not know that they are represented, and I do not feel called upon to respond to a word your Honor has said in regard to them. I came here at the request of my client, Mr. John S. Beecher, who informs me he was arrested in the street, and to ask what the charge is against him.

Judge McCunn—You will learn to-morrow morning when Mr. Beecher will be in Court.

Mr. Bangs—These are circumstances under which he will attend, undoubtedly.

Judge McCunn—Oh, yes; he will attend. I will direct an officer to notify Mr. Bininger also, that he must be here.

This closed the discussion until 10 A. M. to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

In this Court, yesterday, Michael Jones was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, for stealing a gold watch from John Hallahan, of No. 147 West Fifty-first-street.

Patrick Lynch was sent to State Prison for three years, for breaking into the restaurant of John Meyer, at No. 216 West-street.

William McDonald was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for grand larceny.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Bixby.

The cases disposed of in this Court yesterday were of the usual petty character.

WHO WILL CARE FOR MOTHER NOW.

A large boy named Richard Hughes was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel. A policeman said that he saw the accused with a bundle of clothing get out of a Third-avenue car; that he intercepted him, after which his mother appeared and asked to have him arrested. She represented that he was an inveterate drunkard, and was the cause of great trouble to her, living on her hard-earned wages. She asked Justice DOWLING to send him to prison, believing that he might be reformed in consequence. The prisoner was subsequently sent to the City Prison for sixty days.

An abandoned young woman named Mary Lawyer was sent to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island for three months, for stealing an overcoat from one Ernest Pliant, while the latter was in her company at a house in Leonard-street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 25, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	100	Cum. C. Pf.	35⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	115⅛	400	do.	35⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20C., '64.c	115⅛	110	West. Un. Tel.	33⅜
550	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....small	114⅛	50	Del. & Hud. Can. bet. call	123
500	do.	114⅛	5	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜	100	Wells-Fargo..b.c	20
20,000	do.......b3	114⅜	100	Adams Ex...b. c.	63⅛
1,300	U.S. 5-20 C.'68.c	114⅜	100	N.Y. Cen. & H.R., bet. call	94⅛
12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅛	100	Erie R.	23⅛
10,000	do.	112⅞	200	Harlem	139⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	46⅞	15	Reading	94⅛
20,000	do.	46¾	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅞
20,000	do.	46⅞	100	do...bet. call	84⅛
2,000	Tenn.St.6s,ex c.	54	200	do.	85
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	87⅞	500	do.	85⅛
5,000	do.	88	75	Panama R.	162⅛
5,000	Ill.Cou.Bds.,'79, bet. call	100	50	N. J. Cen. R.	98⅜
1,700	Ala. St. 5s.	63	400	do.	98
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	92⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅞
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	82⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	72⅜
2,000	Morris & Es. 1st	100	300	do.	72⅛
4,000	St. L. & I.M. 1st M. bds.	83¼	200	do....bet. call	72⅞
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	106	400	do.	73
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	71⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅜
7,000	do.	71½	100	do.	88⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M. bet. call	77¼	20	do.	88⅜
1,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co., 7s	95	500	do...bet. call	88⅞
150	Phenix Bank	106	400	do.	89
31	Tenth Nat. Bank.	107	200	do.	89⅛
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	107¾	6	Ill. Cen. R.	139
10	do.	107½	100	Mil. & St. Paul..	73⅛
35	Continental Bank	99	100	do.	73⅛
10	Fourth N. Bank..	102	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	14⅛	100	T., W. & W.	55⅛
300	do...bet. call	14⅛	171	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	87⅛
700	Pac. Mail	40⅛	10	do.	88
300	do.	40⅜	80	do...bet. call	88
320	do.	40⅛	250	Morris & Essex	86
500	do...bet. call	40⅛	200	H. & St. Jos. R.	112
800	do.	40⅞	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109
			100	Alt. & T. H. bet.c.	22⅛
			100	do.	22⅛
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	17
			200	do.	17⅛
			5	N. Y. & N. H. Sc.	135
			100	St. Louis & I.M R	40

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.c	118	$15,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c	114⅜
500	U.S.5-20 R., '62..	115⅛	1,500	do	114⅛
3,000	do.	115⅝	22,000	do.........b3	114⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅜	64,500	U.S.5-20C.,'67.s3	114⅛
600	do....small	115⅛	80,000	do.........b3	114⅜
3,500	U.S.5-20 C.'64..c	115⅜	565,500	do.	115⅛
15,000	do.......c	115⅛	10,000	do.........b3	115⅛
11,700	U.S. 5-20 R., '64.	115⅛	100,500	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	112⅜
1,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65..	115⅜	20,000	do.	112⅜
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.	114⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$70,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n., s60	46¾	25	Pacific Mail	41
40,000	do.	47	200	Harlem...bet. call	139
20,000	do.........s60	46⅞	400	L. S. & M. So. R., bet. call	85⅜
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n..	24⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
40,000	Missouri 6s	88⅛	1200	do.	73⅛
25,000	do.	88⅜	900	do.	73⅜
14,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c. bet. call	56	400	Chi. & N.W. Pf. b3	90
2,000	Conn. 6s, W. L., bet. call	98	100	do.	89⅞
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	71⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	87⅞
5,000	do.	71⅛	10	do.	88
15,000	do.	71⅜	500	N. J. Cen.	97⅜
500	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	50	do.	97⅜
100	do.	34⅛	100	do.........s3	97⅜
200	Quicksilver	14⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	87
100	Adams Ex.	63⅛	200	Del., Lac. & W. R.	105⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	95	100	Chic. & Alt.	145
200	do.	95⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	26⅜
1555	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	90	150	H. & St. J. R.	112⅜
20000	do.	90⅜	300	do.	112⅛
10000	do...bet. call	90⅜	400	Col., C. & I. C. R.	17⅛
			47	do.	17
			100	do.........b30	17⅛
			100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109⅜
			13	do.	109⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

20,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	63⅛	100	Pacific Mail....s3	40⅜
100	Cumberland...s10	35⅛	200	Reading	94⅜
100	Mariposa....b15	8⅛	100	L. S. & M. S. R. b3	85⅛
100	do....b30	8⅛	100	Erie R....s3	23
200	Canton Co.	56⅜	300	Rock Island....b3	107⅛
100	Quick. M.....b15	14⅛	200	Canada M. Co.	33
100	W. U. Tel.	34	100	do.	35

TUESDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The price of Gold and rates for Foreign Exchange show more firmness than at the close of business on Monday. A leading house advanced their rate on London to 109½ ℔ cent., and although the actual cash sales of the day—which are not considerable, as the mail steamer sails on Thursday in place of Wednesday—are a fraction below this rate, the settlements of London credits are large, and these are made at the counters of the Bankers. It is a good sign for general trade that such settlements are on the increase. It is significant of the improvement in foreign merchandise, referred to in our weekly review on Monday morning. The sales of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., show more life since the New Year, and it is satisfactory to add that prices are more satisfactory. These importations from China, Brazil, &c., are brought in on London credits, which have to be made good from New-York on the arrival or sales of this merchandise, and where first-class Bankers' Bills are not furnished by the Importer, the rate of Exchange is settled at an agreed rate with the Banker who granted the original credit. In this way the private settlements of Exchange are frequently two or three times greater by a particular mail steamer than the amount of business done on the Street for cash.

There is also said to be a demand for Exchange to cover sales of United States 5-20s in this market for London account, advantage being taken of the free market here for 5-20s and the relative price of Gold. But such transactions, we apprehend, are rather exceptional than general, as no such profit offers either way at the present comparative prices for Bonds in London and New-York.

The ease in Money at 6 ₱ cent. on call continues to sell upon the Wall-street Markets, and has its influence, no doubt, on the Importers who have remittances to make to Europe, and in this way upon the stiffness of Exchange.

The Brokers were generally supplied with Money to-day at 6 ₱ cent. as well at Bank as from private lenders. Exceptions are noticed as high as 7 ₱ cent. and as cheap as 5 ₱ cent. Some of the Banks are lending Currency at 6 ₱ cent. upon the Gold deposits of their dealers.

The Hamburg mail steamer to-day carried out $1,200,000, Mexican Silver, received a day or two since from Vera Cruz.

The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 Gold to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and buy $1,000,000 United States 5-20s on Thursday for the Sinking Fund.

The Public Funds were firm through the day, and a large business was done, especially in the 5-20s of 1867, at 114⅜@114⅝ ₱ cent. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were done at full rates, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents closed about 111 ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The 10-40s coupons sold up to 112⅜@112⅝ ₱ cent. The market left off steady on the basis of 114⅝ for the 5-20s of 1867, in which the bulk of the speculative operations are made. A leading firm in the Funds have been heavy buyers of the 1867s since Monday evening, without reference to the rumored sales spoken of above for London account.

The Southern State Bonds are somewhat steadier for new Tennessees than last night, and the price of old Virginias advanced to 56 ₱ cent. on the readmission of the State to representation in Congress. The New-York State Canal 6 ₱ cents are less firm than last week. They seem to have advanced too rapidly on the indications from Albany of the payment of Interest and Principal (when due) in Gold. The North Carolina "special tax" bonds are 24½ ₱ cent.

The Railways, after some adverse fluctuations in the forenoon, showed much spirit late in the day, and although free use is made of light traffic reports from the West, and some of the more careful operators of the Street are made cautious in consequence, the renewed spirit of speculation since the New Year, and the growing influence of easy Money are overriding all differences between light receipts West of Chicago and good paying receipts East of that point. The strangest features of the market this afternoon, however, are New-York Central Shares and Scrip, about the net earnings on which there is no dispute, and next to these is Rock Island Stock which has gone up 4@5 ₱ cent. since it was thrown out of the Board last Friday; but whether the advance is owing to the large *short* interest created in anticipation or immediately following this action, or to other causes, we are not advised. The stock sold on the Street as high as 109 ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail fell below 40 ₱ cent. at the close of the day.

After the late Boards the Public Funds were steady; Gold, after selling up to 121⅛, closed about 121⅛; Exchange firm, 109⅛@109⅜; Money very easy; the Railways not up to the highest rates of the day. The following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 25.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
American Gold Coin	120⅞	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	46½	47
North Carolina Bonds, new	24	24¾
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅞	94⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89½	91
Reading Railroad	94⅝	95⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅛
Northwestern Common	72¾	72⅞
Northwestern Preferred	89½	89
Pacific Mail Company	41	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	86⅛
St. Paul Common	73⅜	72⅞
Lake Shore	85	84⅞
Erie	23½	22⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26
New-Jersey Central	98½	97⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1881	118	5-20 coupon, 1867	114⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	115⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	114⅜
5-20 coupon, 1862	115⅜	10-40 registered	112⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	115⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅝
5-20 coupon, 1865	115⅜	6s, Currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	54	Alabama 5s	63
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	47	Alabama 8s	93
Virginia 6s, ex c.	56	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	98
Virginia 6s, new bs.	61	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	101
North Carolina 6s	40½	Illinois Canal bs.	100
North Carolina n. bs.	24	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
South Carolina n. bs.	75	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
S. Carolina, Apl & Oct	78¾	Illinois War Loan	100
Missouri 6s	87¾	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	x97
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	89	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
Louisiana 6s	67	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	108
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	68	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870	101
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	75½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1877	105
California 7s	117	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1878	105
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., 1874	102
Rhode Island 6s	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6, '83	89	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86	Chic. & R. I. 1st	99⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
Erie 1st Ext.	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	88	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	78	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	71¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Erie, N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	83	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	80
Harlem 1st	99	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	90
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	116	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	85
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	107	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73½
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Chic. & Alton 1st	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97½
Central Pac. Bonds	92⅛	Chic. & Alton 2d	97
Union Pac. 1st B'ds	83⅛	Chic. & Miss. Consol'd	79
Alton & T. H. 1st	92½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	85	Penn. R. R. Bonds	93
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	73½	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	83¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	105
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1 F. & M. d.	84½
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Lack. & West. B'ds	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st	85
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	85	Tol., Chic. & Ind. 1st	71¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	80
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	73½	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	79
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of the Republic	120
Manhattan	140	Hanover	105
Merchants'	121½	Irving	113
Union	132	Metropolitan	135
America	145	Grocers'	110
City	210	East River	104½
Phenix	101	Nassau	105
North River	95	Shoe and Leather	140
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	130
Fulton	138	St. Nicholas	100
Greenwich	130	Commonwealth	103
National	113	Importers' & Traders'	109½
State of New-York	109	Park	140
Commerce	119	Central National	101⅛
Mechanics' B'kg Ass.	124	Fourth National	101⅛
Ocean	100	Ninth National	105
Mercantile	110	Tenth National	102
American Exchange	112½	B'kr' & Brokers' Ass.	106

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25. }

General balance yesterday	$79,710,738 00
Gold receipts	684,923 40
Gold payments	209,717 86
Gold balance	75,391,618 63
Currency receipts	422,011 30
Currency payments	309,837 39
Currency balance	3,639,886 21
General balance	79,126,407 08
Customs	[illegible]

A legal process was issued yesterday against the Stock Exchange Board enjoining their arbitration upon a claim of certain members against SMITH, GOULD & Co., and also enjoining the exclusion of the junior members of this firm from membership at the Board for having interposed this process to arbitration under the rules of the Board. The plaintiffs in the arbitration are restrained from the further prosecution of their claim, except through the Court. The new rule of the Board on this subject would vacate the the seat of any member resorting to the Courts against the settlement of differences, by arbitration or other action of the Board, between members.

A case growing out of the robbery of the Ocean Bank last Summer was mentioned by a Wall-street firm to-day, in which the Bank assumes the extraordinary position that it is not responsible, directly, for the return of the difference between the market value of certain United States securities lodged as collateral and stolen, and the amount of money loaned upon them. The aggrieved party are referred to a country Bank, the correspondent of the Ocean Bank, for whose account the loan is alleged to have been made. There may be another side to this story, which the officials or counsel of the Ocean Bank may be able to make clear. Meanwhile it is certain that the Wall-street firm are kept out of the use of their margin.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $2,696,806.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞WESTERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, based upon the westernmost part of the Great National Pacific Railroad line, uniting the chief cities of California, and forming the main avenue into San Francisco. These Bonds are issued only to the extent of $2,735,000, while the value of the property of the Company exceeds $10,000,000. The road is already in operation, and earning more than double its annual interest liabilities after payment of expenses.

There remains unsold less than $300,000 of the loan, which will be sold upon the orders first received, at the Company's price—90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

The large difference in price between these and Government securities may be realized with entire safety to the investment.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE Book for January, 1870, contains the names, estimates of capital, and credit standing of 431,000 Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c. It is the largest, most complete, and most accurate work of the kind ever issued. The markings are made from detailed reports, which are recorded at length in our office, and which are accessible to all subscribers to the book. To show the value set upon these detailed reports by the leading houses, it is only necessary to state that one extensive firm, in the year 1869, applied for and received from us, over 22,000 reports. We invite an inspection of our facilities, and an examination of the fullness and completeness of our system for the protection of all who have occasion to grant a credit.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway, and R. G. DUN & CO., in 27 leading cities.

☞SECRETARY.—A gentleman with $5,000 to invest in a company, newly organized, for a very large and lucrative business, can have the Secretaryship by applying by letter to A. W. H., Box No. 3,061 Post Office; references required.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	15	Spts. Turpentine, bbls.	632
Cotton, bales	2,541	Tar, bbls.	863
Cotton seed, bags	239	Resin, bbls.	4,209
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	56	Petroleum, Refd. bbls.	2,366
Eggs, bbls.	173	Beef, pkgs.	65
Flour, bbls.	6,561	Cutmeats, pkgs.	191
Wheat, bushels	12,146	Stearine, pkgs.	58
Corn, bushels	3,110	Lard, pkgs.	150
Malt, bushels	1,400	Butter, pkgs.	1,791
Oats, bushels	5,466	Cheese, pkgs.	436
Grass Seed, bushels	80	Dressed Hogs, No.	396
Beans, bushels	1,362	Peanuts, bags	746
Peas, bushels	450	Pecans, pkgs.	40
Cornmeal, bags	2,200	Molasses, bbls.	968
Buckwht. Flour, bags	86	Starch, pkgs.	650
Ginseng, pkgs.	85	Whisky, bbls.	770
Hops, bales	399	Wool, bales	80
Leather, sides	17,068		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Boston*, for Liverpool—390 tcs. Beef, 258,000 lbs. Bacon, 200 bbls. Flour, 10,376 bushels Wheat, 486 bales Cotton, 35,330 lbs. Lard, 37 bbls. Pork, 14 bales Drills, 12 boxes Sewing Machines, 82,672 lbs. Tallow, 2,871 bags Copper Ore, 18 tons Oil Cake, 20 bales Hops.

By the *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—665 crotches Mahogany, 20 casks Drugs, 84 hhds. Syrup, 82,692 lbs. Tallow, 1,334 cases Sewing Machines, 3,407 bales Tobacco, 76 seroons Tobacco, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 815 bbls. Resin, 13 cases Gum Copal, 50 baskets Annatto, 286 bales Cotton, 11 cases Cigars, 4 cases Screw Wrenches, 22 boxes Clocks, 2 cases Hair Renewer, 3 cases Ironware, 200 boxes Extract, 25 bbls. Potash, 11 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 5,400 lbs. Whalebone, 58 pkgs. Blacking, 11 boxes Marble, 3 bales Furs, 20 bbls. Pork, 100 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *E. Rowe*, for Genoa—2,710 boxes Extract Logwood, 166 tons Logwood, 50 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,110 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Anne Cropton*, for Havre—3,270 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *Eugenie*, for Antwerp—4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *A. W. Cropton*, for Lisbon—10,000 Staves, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for desirable styles of work at uniform quotations: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4 75@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 80@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@$1 25; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$2 75; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady at 37c.@38c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in demand at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in slack demand at drooping rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas at $8 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6@$8 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—About 600 bags have arrived since our last. A sale of 100 bags Guayaquil has been reported at 18c., gold, ₱ lb., duty paid. Guayaquil is quoted, in bond, at 18c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c.@26c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for Rio at well supported prices; sales, 293 bags by the *Hermann*, and 3,288 bags by the *Fanny Fothergill*, at Hampton Roads, on private terms. In other descriptions no business of moment has been transacted. Prices remain as last quoted. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 42,597 bags; sales, 22,345 bags; stock in first hands, as given by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 85,419 bags here, and 119,798 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9c.@9½c.; Fair cargoes, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Good cargoes, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Prime cargoes, 11¾c.@12¼c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days. We quote: Java at 21¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio, 8c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@17c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio at the Distributing Ports.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	10,822
At Galveston	2,800
At Savannah	1,000
At Baltimore	12,051
At New-York	85,419
Grand total	119,798

COTTON—Has been in reduced supply and active request, largely for shipment and spinning, at a further slight rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 4,354 bales, (of which 515 bales were to arrive,) including 2,124 bales to shippers, 1,374 bales to spinners, 710 bales to speculators and 147 bales in transit. Also, 2,400 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for January, 25¼c.; 300 bales do., for February, 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 900 bales do., for March, 25⅜c.@25⅝c.; 900 bales do., for April, 25¾c.@25⅞c.; 100 bales do., for April, 26c.; 100 bales do., for May, 26c.; 300 bales do., for May, 25¾c.@26c.; 600 bales do., free on board at Charleston, private terms; 100 bales even-running Low Middling, for April, 26c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	24
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	25
Low Middling	25	25⅛	25⅜	25¼
Middling	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	26⅜
Good Middling	26⅛	26⅜	26⅝	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,140
Receipts last week	18,244
Receipts the preceding week	16,760
Receipts since Sept. 1	397,159
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	772
Exports since Sept. 1	171,910
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	55,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in rather better request, and in most instances quoted steadier in price.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in some demand at from 85c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been inactive, yet prices have not varied much.

FISH—A moderate call has been noted for the leading kinds within our range: Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@40c. for Scale, and 17c.@20c. for No. 1 box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request and rather less buoyant in price. The offerings, however, have been quite moderate at the going rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 20@$5 50; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 50@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$5 00
Extra State	5 20@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been less active at about previous buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 25@$5 15 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal continues quiet and weak at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 70 for Jersey, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling slowly at $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been very little inquiry for any article in this line since our last, yet prices have been quoted about as before, including new crop Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 50, currency; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 50, currency, ₱ box; Currants at 11½c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 25c.@27½c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 13½c.@14c.; Leghorn Citrons, 37c.@37½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and with rather freer offerings prices have been quoted less firm, especially towards the close; sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 15@$1 33; No. 1 Spring at $1 27, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 20, in store; No. 3 Spring at $1 16; damaged Spring at $1; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, and desirable lots, which have been scarce, have been quoted higher; sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 07 for Old Mixed Western, in store; 95c.@$1 01 for New Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 04 for Yellow, and 95c.@$1 05 for White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in slack request at 95c.@98c. for Western and Jersey; 98c.@$1 for State, in small lots, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at about former rates. Barley Malt has been inactive at from $1 @$1 25 ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats have been very moderately sought after at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,800 bushels, in lots, at 57c.@59c. for Mixed Western; 60c.@61c. for Ohio; 61c.@62½c. for State; 58c.@58c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 200 bbls. Flour and 10,376 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 21,000 bushels Wheat for Lisbon, and 100 bushels Wheat for Hamburg.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive but steady. We quote at 16½c.@18c. for Bags, and 20¼c.@21¼c. for Bagging.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in request and steady at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 70c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand for all kinds has been limited, yet prices show no important changes. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton; $250@$270, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@6c., gold; Manila, 14c.@14¼c., gold; Sisal, 11c.@11½c., gold: Jute Butts, 3¾c.@4c., currency, ₱ lb. Sales, 200 bales Manila at 14¼c., gold; 300 bales Jute Butts at 3¾c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—A livelier inquiry has been noted since our last at full and buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive at 22½c.@22¾c.; 12,500 Rio Grande, to arrive, at 22¼c.; 18,600 Montevideo, part to arrive, at 22¼c.; 5,200 Rio Grande, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres Kips at 25c., all gold, ₱ lb.; 1,000 Dry Texas, 580 Truxillo, 500 Central American and 740 Bogota Kips on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet yet steady, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@22c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c., ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 399 bales; exports, 20 bales.

LATHS—There has been only a limited business noted in Eastern at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole meets with a ready sale, especially Hemlock tannages, at well-supported prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c., ₱ lb. The receipts, since our last, have been 17,060 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been lightly dealt in at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Trade has been without animation, yet prices show no important change.

METALS—Copper, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been very dull at about former quotations. Tin has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 boxes Cake Plates on p. t., and 1,000 boxes Charcoal Plates on the basis of $8 12½, gold, ₱ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $34 50@$35; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $33@$34; American Forge, $32@$33; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$34; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 75, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¾c.@31½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 32¼c.@32½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 29¼c.@29½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 37½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 25; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull at unchanged prices. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba, at 28c.@45c.; English Islands, at 34c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80½c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.	
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@33c.	40c.@44c.
Cuba, Muscovado refining grades	35c.@40c.	44c.@48c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.	
English Islands	34c.@50c.	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans		65c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and in good demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 5,200 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $2 07½@$2 10, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 4,209 bbls.; exports, 1,925 bbls. Tar has been in fair request at buoyant rates; 3,000 bbls. have been said, since our last, within our range; receipts, 863 bbls.; no exports. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active on the basis of 46½c.@47c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; sales, 390 bbls.; receipts, 632 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4; Resin, $2@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar, $2 50@$3 25; Pitch, $2 40@$2 60 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A limited inquiry has been noted for Whale; 300 bbls. Southern have been sold on private terms; prices remain as last quoted. Sperm has been neglected; no alteration in nominal values. Linseed has been selling slowly at about previous figures. There has been very little call for any other description. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 80c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 24.—The market for the past week, for both Sperm and Whale, has been very quiet. The only transaction we have to report is a sale of 240 bbls. Humpback, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 24	248	721	47,000
Same time last year	2,808		
Exports.			
For week ending Jan. 24, 1870	271	75	3,145
Previously			5,002
From Jan. 1 to date	271	75	8,147
Same time last year	1,298		63,960

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally dull and weak. The offerings have been more liberal. The demand has been on a restricted scale, especially for export, the steadiness in Gold and buoyancy in Foreign Exchange having been neutralized by the limited supply of ship room available, and the increased firmness of shipowners. Crude has been inactive on the basis of 16¾c.@17c., in bulk, here, with sales reported of 700 bbls. for early delivery; 21¼c.@22c., in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 470 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been very lightly dealt in at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for January delivery, part at 31¼c.; 500 bbls. do., for February on private terms, ₱ gallon; also, at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, for January delivery, at 30c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., for February, on private terms, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,366 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances have been 4,200 bbls. Standard White, in cases, is in moderate request at 37½c.@38c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c., ₱ gallon; sale, 2,000 cases. Naphtha is in pretty fair demand at 11½c.@12c., in bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but easier and irregular in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$28 25, chiefly at $27 50 for round lots and $28 for job lots of New Mess; $24@$24 50 for Western Prime Mess; $27@$27 50 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including February at $27 25, March, $27 50, and May at $27 75, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at from 11½c.@12c. for very inferior to choice Western, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in fair request at uniform rates; sales have been confined to 230 pkgs., at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in good demand and quoted firm; sales 750 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 14c., here, and 13c. at Chicago and Milwaukee, February delivery; Short Rib at 15c.@15¼c.; Long Clear at 15¼c., and Short Clear at 15¾c.@16¼c., ₱ lb. Lard has been in somewhat better demand and firmer in price; sales have been reported of 700 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 16¼c.@18c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@17¼c. for City and 16¾c.@17¼c. for fair to strictly prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 750 tierces prime Steam, including February at 17¼c., March delivery on private terms, ₱ lb. At the close, the market was quoted rather weak, under less favorable reports from Chicago. Beef is in request and steady at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in more demand, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30, ₱ tierce; sales, 250 tierces. Beef Hams have been in request at from $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been quiet since our last, including State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; fancy, 42c.@43c.; and Western ordinary to prime 18c.@35c., ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,791 pkgs. Cheese has been in limited demand at from 6c.@18c. as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 436 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairies, firkins ₱ lb.	36@38
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	27@30
Extra quality State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	42@43
Good to fine quality State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	34@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	28@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	30@35
Good to prime quality Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime quality Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	22@28
Fair quality Western, firkins	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ₱ lb.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	17¼@18
Fine quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra quality Pineapple New-York, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra quality Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra quality English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra quality English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good quality Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6 @12

RICE—Has been slow of sale and weak in price. We quote Carolina, $6@$7 12½, with sales of 150 tierces; Rangoon, $3@$3 25, in gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in light demand, including Turk's Island, 40c.@41c.; Cadiz, 40c.@41c., ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine at $2 30@$2 60, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 25@$3 35; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 40@$2 50; Higgins' do., $2 75; Evan's, Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 60@$1 65 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 11c.@11¼c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quiet, but steady; 1,400 bags have been sold from store at Boston at $2 17½, gold, ₱ bushel. Cotton Seed has been unusually active, sales having been reported of 800 tons, deliverable at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds have been partially neglected. We quote: Clover at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $4@$4 50, currency; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been less sought after, including Tampico Goat at 53c.@55c.; Matamoras, 53c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 47c.@50c.; Cape, 40c.@ Madras, each, 75c.@77½c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency, ₱ lb.; Honduras Deer, 43c.@44c.; San Juan, 40c.@41c.; Bolivar, 31c.@32c.; Sisal, 45c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.@44c.; Chagres, 46c.@48c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 47c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southernand Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been very moderately inquired for, including Castile at 12¼c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in generally light demand, mainly in a jobbing way, including Mace at $1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 42½c.@43½c.; Cloves at 28c.; Pepper at 25c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only 213 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, part at 10¼c.@10¾c., and 30 boxes Havana at 11c., ₱ lb. We quote, nominally: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¼c.@10½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 11⅛c.@11¾c.; very good to choice grocery grades ranged from 10¾c.@12¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been very quiet and depressed in price, ranging from 13¼c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 14¼c.; Granulated, 14¼c.; Ground, 14¼c.; White, A, 13¾c., and Yellow, 13¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also, 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@16¾c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair jobbing demand and quite firm in price, including Green, common to fair Hyson, 75c.@90c.; good to fine, do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Young Hyson, 79c.@80c.; good to fine do., 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 35@$1 70; common to fair Imperial, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 30@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 62c.@66c.; good to fine, 70c.@80c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Oolong, 65c.@70c.; good to fine do., 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 25@$1 50, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a moderate business reported since our last, at steady rates. Sales, 95 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@13½c.; 199 cases 1866 Connecticut Seed Leaf, 22c.@25c.; 850 cases 1868 Ohio, on private terms; 150 bales Havana at 92c.@$1 05; and 446 bales II. Cut Yara, on private terms. We quote: *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9¾c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c.; Prime Leaf, 12½c.@13½c.; Selections, 13c.@15c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrapping lots, 25c.@35c. Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 10c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco* thus: Common, 80c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I Cut, 75c.@80c.; II Cut, $1 02½@$1 10; Average Lots, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work, Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₱ gallon; receipts, 770 bbls.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. sum up thus: "The business during the past week has been entirely for export, and foots up as follows: 11,000 lbs. Arctic (5,000 lbs. of which were resales) and 2,500 lbs. Northwest at 85c., gold. Stock Jan. 17, 1870, 268,000 lbs.; received, none; sales, 8,500 lbs. Stock at date in first hands, 259,000 lbs.; (resales, 5,000 lbs.;) stock at date in speculator's hands, 26,000 lbs."

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet since our last. Rates have not varied essentially. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 675 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 900 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 133 bales Hops at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 35 hogsheads Tallow at 20s.; 250 tierces Lard at 25s. ₱ ton; 150 tierces Beef, part at 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and a cargo of 2,000 barrels Petroleum on private terms. For London, 3,500 barrels Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 150 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb., and, recently, 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, by sail, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam, 3,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a continental port, a vessel with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw
RAILWAY COMPANY
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS,
SECURED BY
SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 72½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $72,000 per annum, six Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agree to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK,
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON WESTern real estate; first-class security given. Ten per cent. interest. Apply to J. Q. HOLCOMB, No. 59 Taylor-st., Brooklyn; also WELLS PHILLIPS, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $5,000, $4,000 and $3,000. First mortgages bought.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND
PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅝	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅜	114⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Regis.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅞	116	10-40 Coupon	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅛	115⅜	Gold	121⅛	121⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅛	115⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅝	114⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Alleghany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,768 for one hundred shares COMMON STOCK of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, dated Jan. 14, 1869, in name of F. P. JAMES & CO. The public are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 42 Wall-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, for the purpose of authorizing a lease of the Company's mines, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February next, at 3½ P. M. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

105 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 12 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but twelve miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

Principal and Interest
Payable in Gold.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS
$200,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the Road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State Indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD...6s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (LAND GRANT)...7s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INCOME BONDS.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD...6s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (STATE AIDS)...7s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (CONVERTIBLE)...7s
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD...7s
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD...6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD...6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD...7s
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., }
NO. 12 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, JAN. 24, 1870. }

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 1st, and reopen for transfers on the 15th of February next.
J. B. DUMONT,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.
No experiment, but an established Institution.
ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,917,370 54	
For interest	366,737 61	
For interest and rents accrued	45,959 07	
		$2,330,067 22

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuites	$451,492 68	
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	313,772 77	
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies; and bonus, interest on dividends, &c.	484,190 96	
		$1,249,456 41

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$63,625 17	
Bonds and Mortgages	1,955,985 00	
Loans on Policies in force (The acturial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $3,000,000.)	2,271,969 40	
United States and New-York State Stocks	738,609 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	704,815 01	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds [Market value of the Securities, $707,676.]	504,025 00	
Interest due to date, and all other property	55,500 88	
		$6,294,529 46

President...HENRY STOKES.
Vice-President...C. Y. WEMPLE
Secretary...J. L. HALSEY
Actuary...S. N. STEBBINS
Assistant Secretary...H. Y. WEMPLE

FOR SALE,
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT OF TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND }
IRON COMPANY, }
NO. 90 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order,
S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and M. Jones.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER, &c. Leading character by Mr. George L. Boniface.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and JACQUES STROP. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION.
Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The proposition to exclude the House of Bourbon from the Spanish throne, came up before the Cortes in Madrid, on Monday, and led to an exciting debate. General Prim stated that the proposition to exclude all the Bourbons was unjust; declaring, however, at the same time, that "his words were not designed to favor particularly the Duke of Montpensier, as he should go with the majority whoever might be chosen." The vote was finally taken and resulted in the rejection of the proposal—yeas, 38; nays, 15....It is now stated that the report that the Duke of Montpensier had been elected Deputy to the Cortes from the City of Oviedo was premature. The voting is still progressing and at last accounts the opponent of the Duke was ahead....Elections for vacancies in the Cortes are in progress elsewhere....In the British Parliament, which meets on the 8th of next month, the address to the Queen will be moved by Hon. Francis Egerton, member for East Derbyshire, and seconded by Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, member for Chelsea.....The rumor that the Duke of Cambridge had resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Army is contradicted....The miners of Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales have struck for the eight-hour a day ystem....The new Bishop of Oxford was yesterday consecrated at Westminster Abbey.

CONGRESS.

The greater part of the session of the Senate, yesterday, was taken up with a discussion on the Currency bill, in which Messrs. Fenton, Morton, Stewart, Davis, and others, took part. No action was taken on the measure. Petitions were presented against the continuance of the income tax, and for the abolition of the franking privilege. The resolution in regard to the whisky seizures in California again occasioned some debate. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill relating to the income tax of 1870, which provides for amending the act of 1864 so that the duties on incomes, dividends and salaries imposed by sections of the act 116 to 123 inclusive, shall continue for and during the entire year of 1870 and no longer, and those taxes not paid, or payable in that year, shall be collected in 1871. Some further general business was transacted, and at 4:20 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House but little business was done. Among the petitions was one from Belfast, Me., protesting against American registers for foreign-built ships, and praying for a reduction of tax on the shipping interests. A bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Mower was introduced, but, after some debate, was withdrawn. A bill for the reorganization of the navy was reported and recommitted. The discussion on the League Island Navy Yard bill was resumed, but no action taken. A long debate occurred on the report made in April last declaring A. S. Wallace, of the Fourth District of South Carolina—whose election was contested—entitled to his seat. The report was finally recommitted. An evening session was had for general debate. It was, however, thinly attended and dull.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday to authorize further improvements in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; to charter the City of Yonkers; to regulate County Clerks' fees and compensation, and revisory of the statutes relative to murder cases. The most important bills passed were: To amend the act for the government of New-York, and to extend the General Manufacturing law. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to learn by what authority the present concrete pavement in Fifth-avenue was laid, and to report the legislation necessary to remove the obstruction. In Committee of the Whole but little business of note was transacted, and the Senate, at an early hour, adjourned.

In the Assembly, among the bills introduced, were the following: To organize the General Terms of the Supreme Court under the new Judiciary Article; to appraise all Canal claims against the State; for a public market in the Thirteenth Ward of this City; to prevent loss of life on railroads and to uniform employes; to exempt money loaned on bond and mortgage from taxation, and to charter the Jones Yacht Club of this City. The bill amending the act concerning the Salt Springs was reported. It abolishes the office of Superintendent of Salt Springs, and provides for the appointment of a Commissioner and Deputy. The vote against the bill giving increased pay to department clerks was reconsidered. The Corporation Attorney of New-York was directed to give an account of fines collected during the last six months and their disposition. The Assembly held an evening session for the purpose of discussing the reports on the Tariff, submitted last week, and resulted in the adoption, by a vote of 61 to 59, of the majority report, exempting tea, coffee, sugar, salt, coal and iron from duty. The Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Salnave and all his followers, including General Tate, his United States Minister, have been declared outlawed by the new Provisional Government of Hayti, and $5,000 in gold offered for the capture of the exiled ex-President.

Captain Alfred Beales, of the steamer *Eastern Queen*, from Bath, Me., was instantly killed yesterday morning as the boat was coming into the dock at Boston, by being struck on the head by the walking-beam of the engine.

Prince Arthur yesterday visited the Treasury Department at Washington and made a tour of inspection through the building. In the afternoon he attended the reception of Mrs. Grant at the Executive Mansion.

A fire in Somerville, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed one of the buildings belonging to the Metallic Compression Casting Company. The total loss amounts to $25,000.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, amount to $1,611,161 33.

The report is untrue that the body of Robert Harper, of Albany, who mysteriously disappeared last week, had been found in the canal at that city. He is still missing.

The rejoicing in Richmond, yesterday, over the admission of the State again into the Union, was quite general. Governor Walker and others made brief speeches, salutes were fired, and other demonstrations took place.

At the municipal election in Wheeling, West Va., on Monday, the citizens' ticket was elected over that nominated by the Democrats.

The State Central Committee of the Commercial Union, under the auspices of which the Canal Convention was held at Rochester last week, met at Albany yesterday for the purpose of drafting bills to be presented to the Legislature reorganizing the present canal system. The bills were agreed upon.

Sufficient evidence has been, it is said, secured to warrant the holding of the lad Theodore Nicklos, on the charge of murdering Dr. Andrew Mead, of Alleghany, in this State, as circumstances are very strong against him. He was seen in the store of the murdered man on the night of the murder, and subsequently disposed of a watch which belonged to Dr. Mead. Other facts also point to him as the perpetrator of the atrocious deed.

LOCAL.

Two men, named Louis P. Wetmore and Ezra P. Farrington were held to bail in $5,000 each yesterday on a charge of making false returns on bonded whisky while acting as gaugers in the Thirty-second Revenue District.

Mr. Billop Seaman, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, gave testimony yesterday concerning the part taken by William Leith in the recent frauds alleged to have been committed on the bank.

Witnesses and documentary evidence will shortly be sent to Canada to be used against R. B. Caldwell, the drawback conspirator, who was recently rearrested, and is now awaiting extradition.

A grand reception is to be given to Prince Arthur next Tuesday evening at Delmonico's, by thirty-five leading citizens of New-York. About three hundred invitations will be issued.

The funeral services of Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh took place yesterday noon at the Reformed Church in West Twenty-third-street.

The safe of the Erie Railway Company was blown open by burglars on Sunday evening and robbed of over $75. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the deed.

Preliminary Work.

There is one duty before Congress which is superior to all official theories or predilections, and the neglect of which nothing will excuse. The relief of the people by the reduction of taxation is the great necessity of the session. How this relief shall be afforded—whether by the removal of obnoxious customs' duties, or the simplification of the internal revenue, or by a combination of both—is a question to be settled by our lawgivers. If the righteous demand for relief be satisfied, the precise method resorted to will be of minor importance.

The margin available for reduction is to some extent known already. The ascertained surplus is large enough to render possible a relief which would be shared by every class and every industry in the land. Taking the estimates of income and expenditure at the rate now determined, between seventy-five and a hundred millions may be taken off the peoples' load without embarrassment to the Government or detriment to the national credit—the latter being amply protected by a contribution of twenty or twenty-five millions annually to the sinking fund. To withhold this relief will be to inflict injustice upon a people who have patiently borne war burdens long after the need for them ceased, and to subject both the Administration and the majority in Congress to an odium which will not increase the comfort or efficiency of either.

To render the reduction of taxation as large as possible, however, the expenditures for the coming year must be divested of all excessive charges, and all items not actually required now. It is not enough that the appropriations only be cut down. The retrenchment that is wanted is a reality, not a sham; and that is not genuine retrenchment which supplements regular appropriations with deficiency bills. Except on extraordinary and unforeseen occasions, no deficiency bill should be tolerated. It is the business of the various Departments to regulate their expenditures by the amounts assigned them; they should be made to understand that the appropriations at their disposal are the measure of their expenditures. When this shall be insisted upon with the emphasis it deserves, there will be fewer deficiency bills,—which are ordinarily a convenient cover for lack of judgment in preparing estimates or lack of firmness or integrity in administering the funds provided.

Let this be understood, then—the appropriations voted by Congress shall be the measure of the amounts expended by the several branches of the Government, Congress included. If this resolution is to be acted upon in good faith, much careful preliminary work is indispensable. The House Committee on Appropriations is not suspected of laziness or remissness; the patient energy, and, we will add, the courage of its Chairman, afford a guarantee that for miscalculations the Committee will not be responsible. But it is necessarily dependent in a large degree upon the estimates furnished by the Departments and by the officers or committees of the two Houses. Before the full benefit of possible economy can be had, therefore, the Government as a whole must be honestly enlisted in the cause. The heads of the Departments must surrender many cherished plans, and Congress itself must hold in check its ever-active tendency to sanction new expenditures or enlarge the range of those that are older. The fact that it is possible to save more than two millions and a half on an expenditure of nineteen millions, as suggested in the appropriations before the House, illustrates what may be accomplished when the era of rigid economy shall be restored.

Remembering the unpopularity which is always associated in official circles with the vigilant and plucky guardian of the people's purse, we attach less importance to minor points that are controverted in Mr. Dawes speech than to the salient points of his seasonable argument. Be his comparisons right or wrong, he is undeniably right when he tells the Navy Department that this is not the time for the proposed League Island expenditure, and when he reminds other Departments that certain magnificent schemes must be postponed to a more convenient season. The country indorses his protest against propositions for outlay on account of projects that may be very well deferred. The temper of the people is not favorable to expenditures for the adornment of Washington, whether on account of new buildings or otherwise; the condition of the country is certainly not propitious for any scheme that is not called for in the interest of the public service. Mr. Dawes is impregnable when he assumes this position, and if the House is wise it will sustain him heartily.

For the same reason, it cannot be too distinctly understood that no sanction can be properly given to projects for subsidies of any kind, or for loans or aid to railroads in any shape involving money or credit. All the money that can be made available is wanted for relief in the matter of taxation. All the credit that can be commanded is needed to multiply the chances of funding the bonded debt and to prepare gradually for resumption. These are all objects of great importance, but the greatest, at the moment, is the reduction of taxation. Congress and the Treasury cannot learn this fact too soon, or acquiesce in its consequences too completely.

A New Way with the Indian.

The President made a remarkable speech the other day while conversing with the chiefs of the Cherokee and Creek nations. Here is the debate:

Indian Chief—"Mr. President, we call here to-day to offer our fealty to you as our recognized guardian and ward, and to pray you, Sir, to continue our good friend and father."

The President—"You are welcome, and in reference to continuing your 'good father,' as you say, I must answer that I have long thought that the two nations which you represent, and all those civilized nations in the Indian country, *should be their own wards and good fathers. I am of the opinion that they should become citizens*, and be entitled to all the rights of citizens,—cease to be nations and become States."

This is the boldest and bravest thing that has been said on this sad question. We can never reform a people without elevating them. We have had two policies with the Indians:—extermination or apathy. The Government has never interfered with them except to make war when they were unruly and plunder them when at peace. The President proposes to treat them as men, and his conclusion is a riper result than we have seen in any discussion. We must in some way atone for our crimes as a nation, for it will be written that we enslaved the African, persecuted the Chinaman, and massacred the Indian! In dealing with a question like that of the Indians we are apt to be sentimental, and this is why we are so rarely practical. We owe something to the men of the frontier who go into new countries upon assurances of protection and yet live in fear of the scalping-knife. We must pardon something to the feelings of a man who stands over the bodies of his murdered wife and children. Justice comes with law, but law's first element is peace. We cannot compromise with disorder, nor reason with murder and assassination. This was the error of Mr. Phillips when he applauded the Cheyenne warriors for pulling up the railway track in Kansas. The Tipperary bog-trotter who "tumbles" a land agent cannot plead the atrocities of Strongbow and Cromwell. Yet in discussing the causes of his crime and the true remedy, it would be competent to make such a plea in Parliament. Justice is due to the Indian, protection to ourselves. Can we not give both? We believe so, and feel that the President shows us the way.

It was well for the President to send agents among the Indians from a society whose members are generally known for their wisdom, patience and charity. An Indian is not so wild but he can tell the difference between a border ruffian and a Quaker gentleman. Other Administrations have remitted him to scoundrels and adventurers, who first robbed, then murdered him, and sent the Government a claim for damages. Something of this came from regarding the Indian as simply a ward, with unavoidable weakness and necessities, many simple wants—needing every encouragement—rude, savage, uncouth, with a rigid notion of right and wrong and good and evil that generally appealed to the tomahawk or rifle when adjudication became necessary. This sentiment we are apt to construe as an absence of all honor, truthfulness, humanity and mercy. How much of that is in the Indian nature we do not say. But what evils, what stern, savage, cowardly sins may not be fostered in every ignorant nature by an example like that we have given the Indian. In our wickedness and pride we have taught him that truth was a dream, virtue a fiction, all manly honor and right of property the merest fancy. We have robbed him, despoiled his lands, degraded his women, taught him drunkenness, gambling and all uncleanness,—we have taken from him his trinkets, his minerals and gems, his annuities, even his food and clothing. Is it any marvel that this teaching should bear black and deadly fruit?—that his savage nature should execute the villainy we have taught?

Shall it be death or peace? The President says peace. We have had enough of tutelar and patriarchal traditions and "nations" and tribal wars and strifes. The "Indians should be their own wards and good fathers," says the President. Let us have an end of any subordinate relation. Let the Indian be as other men. Protect him, punish him, teach him! The law of the beginning should be a law to him, even as to men of a paler face. By the sweat of the face should he eat bread. These slowly-festering Indian wars are political ulcerations. We cannot call the policy war, but extermination—the common-law custom of offering a prize for every wolf. We must protect the settlers against indiscriminate vengeance. We must restrain and educate the Indian and allow him a chance to educate himself. There is no better doctrine in some respects than the homely lesson, "Root hog, or die!" We believe that all things are possible to a race which has given us Logan and Tecumseh and Red Jacket—which has placed in the Presidency of Mexico the only statesman of the Mexican race worthy to be named with Washington. It was said if the negro were freed he would starve and die; but we find that freedom has only brought him many blessings. It is said if we remove the Indian from a condition of tutelage he will also starve and die. We cannot believe it, and even if such a fate came to him it would not be worse than his present hard destiny. We claim to guard the Indian, but we only invite him to war and destruction. Let us simply open the way to citizenship, that in time he may be his own "ward" and "good father."

We honor the President for this declaration! The Indian question has been our nation's shame,—its burning, bitter shame. And in their weakness men cry for extermination. To speak such a word is not only a crime, but a degradation. It means we are too weak to be honest and just—that we are cowards. When we say that we must destroy to live, it means that we can dare nothing for justice, that we are too sordid for a liberal, generous, magnanimous policy. "Let us no longer have tribes, but citizens, and no longer nations, but States—no longer savages, but men." We may not realize this hope, but we can labor for it. We owe the Indian justice! Let us grant that, and permit him to work out his own political and social salvation.

The Spanish Situation.

A traveler once asking his way in the West was told that there were two roads, a very detailed account of the bad qualities of which ended with the information that one was three or four miles longer than the other. "Why did you not tell me that at first," said the traveler, "as it settles the choice." "Why," replied the Hoosier, "I reckon the shorter or longer makes little odds, for no matter which of the two roads you take, you will not have gone far on either before you will heartily wish you had taken t'other." Such has been the experience of poor Spain ever since her last revolution. Her whole course since she upset her detestable throne, has been a distracting choice between different paths, and a quick repentance amid overpowering mud and rocks. She is sick to the death of all revolutions, and yet is in a perpetual quandary between alternatives, the practical experience of which she shrinks from as worse yet. Every reflecting Spanish mind has been insufferably perplexed between no less than four make-shifts—a republic, an indefinite regency, a military dictatorship, and a monarchical restoration, which last itself forked off into three uncertainties, whether it shall be a recall of the elder Bourbon branch, or of the younger; or whether, repudiating both alike, an entirely new and fresh royal stock should be established. It is the worst of all possible situations—with neither rest nor movement; condemned to immobility, and yet to incessant struggle—stalled and floundering amid problems which can neither be solved nor got rid of.

There was a time when it really seemed as if General Prim was to settle the whole difficulty by taking the track of General Monk when England was in like manner beset, after the disappearance of her Stuart monarchy. When everybody else was plunged in doubt and hesitation, Monk's course of action for a royal restoration was determined; yet he knew how to wait for success while he pursued it. Though a soldier and acting through his army, he was firmly set against renewing violent measures and civil war, perfectly realizing that the monarchy, to be effectually restored, should come by pacific means, naturally, as by a national necessity, as the last and only resource for the country. In spite of the impatience and distrust of the majority, Prim, in like manner, apparently, has practiced reserve, dissimulated, procrastinated and temporized, until a path should be opened before him, in some sort spontaneously, and by the mere force of circumstances. He would have succeeded thus in getting back a monarchy but for something quite beyond his control—the impracticable timidity of the guardians of his candidate, the boy Duke of Genoa.

Prim was fatally checkmated in this, and now it is perfectly plain, that, whoever is to be the deliverer and regenerator of distracted Spain, he is not the man. It is still as impossible as ever to forecast the upshot of the turmoil. Yet we don't consider that the case of Spain is to be despaired of. It has been almost invariably true that whenever nations have been stirred by great aims they have, sooner or later, found a man in whom such aims were fitly concentrated, and who became their great instrument, prompter, guide and accomplisher. We believe that he will yet be found in Spain, though the people may have yet to grope a long time for him. How many despaired of France under the Directory? The adventures, the disasters, the perils, the sudden and unexpected righting of causes and of countries almost foundering, are quite as startling in history as the turns of fortune in the life of an individual. Contemporaneous history is indeed a novel where we may read, with the self-same confidence as in the last product of the circulating library, that tyrants and bad causes will be nonplused and brought to grief, and liberty and virtue rewarded—in the last chapter. Let us revive this old lesson, and wait hopefully until we see the end of all.

The City Water Front.

Two things are admitted regarding our wharves and docks—the first that their present condition is disgraceful, and unworthy even of a second-class city; the second that any improvement of that condition must not be by patching and botching here and there, but by thorough reconstruction on a comprehensive plan. The scale of reconstruction proposed by Mr. Kiernan certainly does not lack the element of magnificence—in fact the main doubt suggested regarding it is that it may turn out to be a magnificent "job." It puts the entire wharfage property of the City under the control of five Commissioners, who are empowered to alter and repair it as may seem good to them, except that their plans must be approved by the Sinking Fund Commission. When this approval is secured, the contracts for constructing wharves, bulkheads, basins, &c., are to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, after free competition. And, finally, when the piers and docks have been rebuilt, the five Commissioners may fix the charges for wharfage, and lease the wharves for ten or a less number of years. These Commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor; and it is evident at once that the main question in the matter is whether this new scheme is designed for civic benefit or "Ring" patronage.

The bill introduced into the Legislature a year ago by the Citizens' Association, while in several respects analogous to Mr. Kiernan's, yet differed from it in a few noteworthy particulars. For example: It incorporated New-York and Brooklyn into one harbor district, and established therein a "Board of Wharves and Piers," consisting of thirteen members. These thirteen members were to be the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the Comptroller of New-York, and ten other gentlemen, named in the bill, and who were, in fact, well-known citizens, whose names would inspire a general confidence that fidelity, economy and integrity would characterize the great undertaking. This would seem to be the only satisfactory form for a bill of this character to assume. That a Board is necessary to conduct the improvements is admitted; but, in order to be effective, it must be non-partisan, and it must command the respect of the community. We cannot conceive what objection there can be to such a method of constituting the Board. It is right that the Legislature, which confers powers so great, shall know exactly on whom they are conferring those powers. If it be desired that our City Government shall have a voice in the composition of the Board, let it be in the manner just suggested, namely, by appointing the Mayor and the Comptroller, and even, if necessary, other officers as part of the Board.

Last Winter's bill provided, like Mr. Kiernan's, for giving the power to lease the wharves at public auction for ten years, and regulating the rates of wharfage and dockage to be charged on vessels, merchandise and passengers. It also provided that the Board should possess the powers of the Harbor Masters, Pilot Commissioners, Captain of the Port, and all the local civic powers for managing wharves and berthing vessels. In fact, in many respect the bill of last year was more general in character than the present, which looks mainly to the reconstruction and re-leasing of the piers and slips.

But, whatever the plan, the improvements needed in our water front are so great that it becomes a serious question who shall undertake them, and in whose interest they shall be conducted. If conducted in the interest of the people, and not of any party, they cannot be begun too soon.

Gas.

We all know that the people of this City submit to endless abuses and impositions with unexampled coolness and fortitude. Most of us go upon the old maxim which tells us that "what can't be cured must be endured." Every one who has a job to accomplish finds us an easy prey. Would any other community have endured so patiently that reckless destruction of some of the principal thoroughfares in the City which was carried out last Summer and Autumn? Fifth-avenue was once a street which could boast of a worldwide reputation. One day gangs of men took possession of it, and covered it with a vile and mysterious composition. When they had finished, the noble thoroughfare was rendered all but impracticable for traffic. Look at it now. The stages go dipping up and down it, like yachts in a squall. It is broken up by gulfs and pits in which a child might easily be smothered. Never was such a spectacle seen before in a first-rate city. In dry weather, the furniture, pictures and books of the inhabitants of the street are ruined by whirlwinds of dust. A fall of rain makes as many deep channels in it as if it were sugar-coated. But we submit even to this huge fraud in an uncomplaining spirit, and are only thankful that Fifth-avenue was not handed over, just as it stands, to a railway company.

Some of the evils under which we suffer are still harder to bear, for they follow us into our homes. It is difficult to think with perfect calmness of the way in which we are treated, with respect to the supply of gas. Here, as everybody knows, gas is universally used. Candles in drawing rooms are scarcely ever heard of, and lamps are not so popular as perhaps they deserve to be. The gas ordinarily goes into every room in the house, and we are sorry to add that wherever it goes it carries the elements of disease with it. The sense of smell alone would enable us to detect that fact. There is no such offensive gas made in the United States as in this City. Leave a burner turned on for a moment and try the effect. All the abominable smells which an amalgamation of Cairo and Cologne could produce seem suddenly to be let loose in the room. One of the City companies pretends that these odors are a "specific for the whooping cough." In the first place we do not believe it, and even if it were true, we haven't all got whooping cough. The remedy is so horrible that most people would prefer to endure the disease. The same company sent an agent to Europe to ascertain the modes of purification adopted there. When he returned the directors thought it discreet to suppress his evidence, for it furnished a thorough condemnation of their own system.

Anybody who is obliged to work or read regularly by gaslight in this City will soon discover that eyesight or health is giving way. Some people are attacked with violent headaches—others contract lung diseases. The light itself is of a murky yellow color, like pea soup, and very dim. We can all see for ourselves what effect it produces in the streets. Oil lamps would, upon the whole, shed quite as good a light. Half the robberies which take place in the City would be prevented if the streets were decently lit. There is generally only one lamp at the corner of each block, and the rays of that will not extend a dozen yards. Perhaps strangers at a distance may think that if our gas is very nasty, it is at least cheap. They would be much mistaken in coming to any such conclusion. An outrageous price is charged for a worthless article, and, indeed, householders are entirely at the mercy of the gas companies. The latter charge whatever they please, and it is almost impossible to keep any check upon them. If a housekeeper burned ten dollars' worth of gas, and the company sent him in a bill for twenty dollars, he would be quite helpless. If he did not pay, his house would very soon be left in darkness. Thus we are not only defrauded in the commodity sold to us, but a dishonest price may be, and, we believe, often is, exacted for it. Many a man of limited means is now smarting under this shameful method of extortion. The December bills are coming in, and most of us have an opportunity of appreciating the skill of the companies in making out their accounts.

A great and sweeping reform will come some day, and the gas companies are preparing the way for it by making themselves detested by the whole community. They have treated the public with an utter contempt of justice or fairness, and they are sure to suffer for it eventually. Nobody would like to acknowledge that it is impossible to manufacture good gas in New-York. The remedy would soon be at hand if the public united in demanding it. There will come a time when the wrongs under which we groan will be redressed—when the street contract will not be a "swindle," when Aldermen and Deputy Sheriffs will not be the tools of the worst classes in the community, when hackmen will be reasonably honest, and when even the Judges will be of upright character. We cannot yet discern the hour or the day—we must leave that task to contemporaries who keep a private prophet as part of their establishments. But we base our hope of reform on the theory that human nature must *revolt*, sooner or later, against the innumerable petty tyrannies which now afflict us.

The Democratic accounts from Albany confirm the reports received from our own sources of information relative to the disorganization which exists in the party. There has been an almost unprecedented rush for office, and everybody who has helped to win a Democratic victory expects to be rewarded. The rank and file have resolved to "make hay while the sun shines." The Governor, however, "will stand firm." Let us hope so. He has some amends to make to the great body of the public.

◆

General Butler must now and then expect a blow such as he received from Mr. Farnsworth on Monday. He is one of those men who make it a practice to accuse everybody with whom he has a difference, of infidelity to party. It is not a very high-minded mode of carrying on political controversy, but it suits General Butler, or he would not be so extremely partial to it. Reprisals in such cases are generally very easy, and Mr. Farnsworth read General Butler a lesson which the public will not soon forget. "I had been a Republican," said he, "for twenty-five years, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was chasing fugitive slaves all over the State." Perhaps General Butler had forgotten this little episode in his life, and none of his Republican associates would wish to remind him of it if he were less ready to taunt others with "treachery." The gallant gentleman from Massachusetts has contrived to furnish his full share of personalities to the debates so far as they have yet gone.

◆

There can be no doubt that the affair between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the journalists went very near to producing a convulsion in Paris such as the enemies of the Empire have long hoped for. Victor Noir—whose real name was Victor Solomon, a Jew—seemed likely at one time to be terribly avenged. But there is one great fact which it is impossible to overlook, and which ought to set hopes (or fears) of a revolution at rest for the present—namely, that the army is with the Emperor. While the soldiers are true to the "instrument of destiny" all M. Rochefort's efforts to stir up an insurrection will fail. There are no longer miles of narrow streets which the mob could use as strongholds. M. Haussmann's improvements have made barricades all but impossible. The excitement over Victor Solomon's death probably reached its climax on the day of his funeral.

◆

As our people seem determined to "make much" of Prince Arthur, and, as the young gentleman cannot have any reasonable objection against that, we suppose it is only natural that some charitable institution should desire to "make" part of it and "realize" something by a ball in this City of New-York. We see no harm in a good, rousing Charity Ball, carried out on a large scale and affording aid to those who may stand in need of it; but we would at the same time suggest that in case of any extemporary floor for the dancers, it should be such as not to give instant way, but bear them stiffly up. We all remember the uncertain footing of the Prince of Wales' monster *soirée*, and would have no more of that—for charity's sake, if not for Prince Arthur's.

◆

What is the meaning of the resolution introduced in our Assembly, that the New-York Congressmen be requested to use their influence for the passage of an act to reimburse parties drafted in the rebellion and who furnished substitutes or paid commutation? If Congress is to be asked again to repay these commutation expenses to the various States, it may as well be at once understood that such a request is impossible to be complied with. The amount called for would be enormous, and its distribution unequal, seeing the very different rates of commutation in various States. In fact, the subject cannot be revived with any chance of success, even with the help of the New-York Assembly. Perhaps, however, there is some new development in this draft matter, and an attempt, by some disguised bill, to favor New-York in particular. That would be a more absurd effort than that which failed before. At all events, let there be a light thrown upon the subject—the country is in the humor just now to look pretty closely after the incomings and outgoings of its money.

◆

When the Japanese Mikado finds himself "riding on a rail" at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, from Yeddo to Kioto—from his secular to his pontifical capital, it will look very like a changed world in Japan. That railroad is about to be begun; and, of course, when it is completed, it will have its running accompaniment of tall posts and telegraph wires. To get fuel for the engine the Government engineer has already gone to examine the coal mines on the borders of the Japanese Mediterranean sea. Things are taking a European aspect everywhere, and the European spirit shows itself at Yokohama in the increase of murders and outrages and the necessity of having a Mayor and a Police force to keep order in the city. Of course the next improvement will be a corporation "ring," and this will go in for the large job of making the new drainage now talked of in that growing seaport of Japan.

◆

The Board of Coroners is incurring considerable odium just now, in consequence of the neglect displayed in the holding of inquests. The relatives of persons who die accidentally or suddenly are frequently subjected to annoyance and inconveniencies from the habit of adjourning or postponing the consideration of cases where the evidence is of the simplest character, and the evil seems to be rather on the increase. One or two of the Board endeavor to be punctual in their duties, but they do not always succeed. Facts are available showing cases of neglect, the most notable being that where a dead body was not visited by the Coroner until three days had elapsed after official notice of the death had been given by the Police. Cases are also known where a Coroner never appeared at all, simply delegating his authority to an irresponsible deputy, much to the discredit of the Board. These abuses should be speedily remedied, or official action may be sought in another quarter.

◆

Mr. Bright has made a series of speeches at Birmingham, which elicits a singular comment from the *Spectator*. He is, says our London contemporary, "in reality more akin to the old aristocratic type of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell than to the new intellectual type of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Lowe." Who would have imagined, a few years ago, that this criticism would ever be passed by an English Radical newspaper on the great Radical orator? An examination of his Birmingham speeches scarcely bears out the *Spectator's* view. In the first place, Mr. Bright solemnly promises the people of England that they shall have the ballot. Then they are to have "free trade in land"—a programme which may mean far more than the *Spectator* seems to suspect, unless it is ironically congratulating the landowners on their "aristocratic" Minister. But, at the same time, Mr. Bright gave the working classes some advice which is quite as salutary for them as all the political work he can execute on their behalf. It is applicable to workingmen all over the world, and we cannot hesitate to recommend it to the attention of our own readers.

◆

While the Fort Garry insurgent organ defines its position as desiring independence, and its belief in ultimate annexation, Riel, the alleged chief mover, or one of them, says that the Dominion Government may be able still to arrive at an amicable settlement. The latter may be true enough, and a sort of patching up of the difficulty may be effected. But it cannot last very long unless certain other matters are attended to, concerning which the way is so far not very clear. In any case, the Red River territory never can resume its position in the opinion of Americans as inalienable British territory. Henceforth it must be an object of desire by settlers on the southern side of the border, and under their influence will change its character, the sequel to which change is not doubtful. Peaceful emigration alone will in time render the territory part of the United States as to its population, and the rest of the process need not cost a dollar or a shot.

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The late announcement of disturbances of an insurrectionary character in Russia was received by the world with a sort of puzzled surprise. People had become so much accustomed to ignore everything about the Empire of the Czar, except its foreign policy, that it was forgotten that Russia could have any internal problems at all. Such a neglect was so far excusable, inasmuch as, apart from her official organization, the Northern Empire presents no analogy with any other European State in its character as a nation. Russia has neither a Constitution, nor a Representative Assembly, and consequently presents nothing which we should consider as a national organism. "There is only a Russian people and a Russian bureaucracy, headed by the Czar," says a correspondent of the London *Examiner*, who also proceeds to afford some clue to the present relations of Muscovite political parties. It is in the ranks of Russian officialism that reforms originate, and in the policy of its two great sections must be sought the key to the current history of the nation. One party, the weaker of the two, aims at developing the internal resources of the country on the basis of existing institutions. The other, which styles itself the liberal patriotic party, and includes the chief members of the Administration, proceeds on a more comprehensive programme. It seeks to establish a vast confederation of all the nationalities of Slavonic race, and is thus committed to a policy of aggression abroad and a policy of repression at home. According to the writer in the *Examiner*, the act which emancipated the serfs has been used by this party with a view to depress the nobles by sowing discontent among the peasants. As he represents it, the condition of the landed proprietors in Russia closely resembles that of the planters of Virginia at the close of the war. Their estates were left uncultivated and themselves reduced to poverty; an insufficiency of grain produced a famine, which still desolates some parts of the country; and the Government was compelled to use military power to stop the general migration of the population. The Czar has been compelled to arrest the prosecution of a policy entailing results so disastrous, and more moderate counsels are now restoring the country to tranquility.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Exciting Debate in the Spanish Cortes—The Bourbons Not to be Excluded from the Throne—The Elections—The Duke of Montpensier Probably Defeated.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—The proposition for the exclusion of the House of Bourbon from the Spanish throne came before the Constituent Cortes yesterday for final action, and was the occasion of an exciting debate. General Prim participated, and made a personal statement. In the course of his remarks he declared that the proposition was unjust to exclude all the Bourbons. He desired to explain that his words were not designed particularly to favor the Duke of Montpensier. He would go with the majority, whoever might be chosen. At length a vote was reached, and the proposal was rejected by a large majority—yeas 38, nays 151.... The report that the Duke of Montpensier had been returned to the Cortes from Oviedo was premature. The election there has not ended. The Republican candidate running against the Duke is now ahead, and the defeat of the latter is considered certain....Elections are still in progress elsewhere, to fill vacancies in the Cortes....In Madrid the Marquis of Perales is a candidate for the seat of Marshal Serrano. At the closing of the polls last night he had received 19,000 votes, while the Republican candidate, Guissalos, had 15,000, and the Carlist candidate 5,000 votes. The elections here will continue three days longer.

The Coming Meeting of Parliament—Mining Strike—Consecration of the Bishop of Oxford—Important Meeting of Workmen—Suicide of an American.

London, Jan. 25.—Parliament will reassemble on the 8th of February. Hon. Francis Egerton, member for East Derbyshire, will move, and Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, member for Chelsea, will second, the address to the Queen....A report has been current that the Duke of Cambridge had resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but it is positively contradicted....The miners of Cheshire, Lancashire and North Wales have struck for the reduction of the time of a day's work to eight hours....The new Bishop of Oxford was consecrated at Westminster Abbey to-day. The Greek Archbishop Lycurgus was present....Announcements are out for a workmen's meeting to promote closer union of England and her colonies. Earl Grey is to preside, and Messrs. Ruskin and Froude will make speeches. Carlyle, Mill and Tennyson express sympathy with the movement....The Stock Board has placed the Dominican loan, negotiated last year by President Baez, on its list....Mr. Charles Thornton, an American, and a merchant of Bradford, Yorkshire, committed suicide there yesterday. The particulars are unknown.

The Coming Trial of Prince Bonaparte—The Strike at Le Creuzot.

Paris, Jan. 25.—At the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Deputy Gambetta will appear for the family of Victor Noir....The strike among the miners and operatives at Le Creuzot is ended, and order has been restored.

CUBA.

Reported Capture of Three Cuban Generals, and Surrender of an Insurgent Leader.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Captain Boit, the commander of a band of loyal guerrillas, lately captured the insurgent Generals Marcano, Leiva and Figueredo, together with the family of the latter, in the vicinity of Bayamo. Boit and his prisoners have arrived at Santiago....The insurgent leader, Jesus Santos, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Movements Yesterday—He Visits the Treasury and Attends a Reception at the White House—Invitation from Richmond, Va.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Prince Arthur to-day, accompanied by his suite and members of the English Legation, visited Secretary Boutwell at his office in the Treasury Department. They were received by Mr. Boutwell, and after a few moments passed in conversation, the Secretary escorted the party through the Printing Bureau of the Department. The Prince expressed himself much interested in the operations of that office, and after passing a half hour in examining the machinery, &c., was escorted to the office of United States Treasurer Spinner, and accompanied by that officer and the Secretary, visited the cash room and vaults of the Treasury. Prince Arthur expressed his pleasure at seeing so many ladies employed in the Government Departments, and was surprised at the large number of employes of both sexes, which he remarked must be a good thing for this city. The Secretary explained that the employes belonged to all sections of the country. After spending about an hour in the Treasury, the Prince and suite returned to Mr. Thornton's residence, where he remained quietly until 2 o'clock, when, in company with Mrs. Thornton and Colonel Elphinstone, he proceeded to the Executive Mansion, unexpectedly to any one, and attended Mrs. President Grant's reception. The Prince entered with other visitors, without formality, and after paying his respects to Mrs. Grant was, with Mrs. Thornton, assigned a position on her right, and shared with Mrs. Grant the duties of receiving the guests. The reception having only commenced at 2 o'clock but few persons were present.

C. B. Luck, of the Spottswood Hotel, arrived here to-day, to invite Prince Arthur, on behalf of the citizens of Richmond, to visit that city. He was informed at the Legation that the Prince would go no further South now, but would probably do so before returning to Europe.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Crampton and members of the British Legation and of the Prince's suite, attended the reception of General and Mrs. Sherman to-night at 10:30 o'clock. The parlors were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including members of the Cabinet, Vice-Admiral Porter, Speaker Blaine, Rear-Admiral Smith, various Senators and Representatives, and many prominent in the civil, military and naval service. After the foreign visitors had paid their respects to General and Mrs. Sherman, the General conducted them to another parlor where Miss Sherman was receiving guests, a number of whom were presented to the Prince. The Prince was afterwards escorted to the side parlor, where he spent a few minutes in conversation with those who were presented to him. General Sherman here gave the Prince a choice of two splendid rifles, and he selected a Winchester repeating arm, mounted with gold, on which were engravings of Eve, the Genius of Liberty and General Grant on horseback, besides being elaborately chased. The rifle will be sent to the Prince to-morrow. The Prince and his company remained about three-quarters of an hour. A dinner was given at the British Legation, at which were present Senators Cameron, Casserly, Morton, Conkling and Hamlin, the Speaker of the House, the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Ministers and Admiral Dahlgreen.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Fifteenth Amendment in New-Jersey—The Peabody Funeral Question Not Yet Decided in Maine—Proceedings of Other Legislatures.

Trenton, Jan. 25.—Mr. Winters moved that the Committee on Unfinished Business report the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution on an early day. Adopted....The Senate limited the time for the introduction of private bills to the 10th of March, and the House added an amendment that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 17th day of March.... The bill to govern and discipline the Police of Newark by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of A. A. Smalley, David Anderson and Herman Schalk, passed this afternoon by a vote of 31 to 23.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 25.—It seems that the Legislature has not taken definite action yet on the Peabody ceremonial at Portland. This morning both branches appointed a Conference Committee, which Committee reported that the House proposition to adjourn and attend in a body ought to pass. The House accepted the report, but the Senate refused to by a vote of 14 to 13, and appointed a new Committee of Conference.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—A resolution passed the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, instructing the Missouri Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure, if possible, the removal of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans to St. Louis. Also, a law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—In the Kansas Legislature yesterday the concurrent resolution asking the United States Senators from that State to prevent the ratification of the Osage Indian treaty until the Legislature shall be heard from, after the reception of the treaty, was passed.

New-Orleans, La., Jan. 25.—In the Legislature last night, after a session of nearly twelve hours of confusion and disorder, the Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the House.

The *Bulletin* says: "It is doubtful if a more confused, excited and disorderly Legislature has ever been seen on this continent or anywhere else. At one stage of the proceedings Mr. Lowell distinctly charged that there were members voting who had been paid to vote for it. The charge brought around him a crowd of excited members, and to picture the scene of disorder at the moment would be simply impossible. A score of members were addressing the Chair and Lowell at the same moment, gesticulating in a menacing manner; and one who raised his voice above the rest signified that Lowell was paid in the interest of Charles Morgan."

To-day Mr. Wiltz asked leave to record his vote against the Chattanooga Railroad bill—a bill which he did not hesitate to pronounce the most outrageous and villainous that was ever enacted by any deliberative assembly.

Citizens' Meetings in Selma, Ala., and New-Orleans, La.—Protests Against Extravagant Legislation.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 25.—A large meeting of the citizens of Selma, irrespective of party, was held to-night to take into consideration the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill, which recently passed the State Senate. Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the extension of the present law twelve months, it being wise, just and equal; that the indorsement of or loan of the bonds of the State for more than $16,000 a mile will seriously impair the credit of the State, and is in bad faith to those who have already invested in such bonds, and to the bondholders of the State generally; and finally, that any special aid to one road more than another is unjust, unequal and in violation of all sound policy and principle, if not of the very spirit of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the State; and that we hereby express our utter condemnation of such legislation.

New-Orleans, Jan. 25.—The citizens are holding meetings this evening for the purpose of concerting measures to check the ruin and abuse of the credit of the State by the passage through the Legislature of unconstitutional measures, and in the extravagant use of the money and credit of Louisiana.

NAVAL RANK.

Suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy—Important Changes Recommended.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Representative Scofield, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, informing him that he has transmitted to the House a copy of the record of the proceedings and papers of the Board of Officers, heretofore convened by order of the Navy Department to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the officers of the Marine Corps of the navy. The Secretary offers some suggestions of giving them definite form in the shape of a bill, which he incloses. It will, he says, be perceived its provisions for the benefit of the various auxiliary corps of the navy, while they are considerably more liberal than those of the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, do not include so great a number of officers in the higher grades as was agreed to by the Board of Officers, nor even so many as are suggested in the letter of the Vice-Admiral. This is a question of much personal interest, and calculated to excite considerable feeling; and he has hesitated long before differing in this point from so many experienced officers, but he felt that their views had been somewhat influenced by deference to the claims of individuals, and a desire to compromise a much vexed and difficult question. While he was not authorized to yield for such reasons what seemed to him in this respect to be for the public good, he has been constrained, while recommending a larger number of pay, medical and engineer officers of the higher grades than was provided by the Senate bill, at the same time to reduce the number reported by the Board, believing that number to be larger than a fair adjustment of public or personal claims requires or will allow. The bill proposed by him gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight Captains in all, certainly a full proportion; also, forty-five Commanders ranking with Lieutenant Colonels, which, with the thirty-one officers of higher grades, gives them seventy-six officers ranking with or above Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. He has retained in the bill eight Chief Engineers and constructors of machinery, in view of the number required at the various Navy Yards and Stations, and also followed the recommendation of the Board in regard to officers on the retired list, as this seemed to manifest a proper respect for seniority, and confers suitable reward for long-continued service without doing injury to anybody. The Board made no recommendation in regard to the rank of Assistant and Passed Assistant Surgeons, Paymasters and Engineers, and he recommends that this remain as it is now fixed by law, namely, with and next after Lieutenants, and with and next after Masters. He has substantially followed the recommendations of the Board in regard to the precedence of the executive officers because it seemed to him clearly right and necessary to discipline and efficiency. The recommendation of the Board and the bill proposed provides that the officers shall, as far as practicable, be next in line of rank to the commanding officer, and confine his precedence to the officers attached to the organization of which he is the representative head, while they are in the discharge of his duty connected with such organization. In addition to other features the bill recommends a reduction of officers of the Marine Corps, as well as a change in the proportions and a reduction of the number of line officers of the navy. Thus, it will be observed, he has recommended a large reduction in the number of Lieutenant-Commanders, and an increase of Lieutenants; a diminution of the number of Ensigns, and an enlargement of the number of Masters; endeavoring at once to promote a wise economy, and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessity of the service and the best method of insuring its efficiency.

The Admission of Virginia—Rejoicing in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired in the Park at noon to-day, in honor of the admission of the State. About five thousand persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored. National flags were raised on the Custom House and the Capitol. Governor Walker spoke a few minutes, congratulating the people on the admission of Virginia and predicting a glorious future for the State. A colored Conservative and a number of colored Republicans made political speeches, the burden of the latter being that if the State did not follow the spirit of the Reconstruction acts she would be put back as a Territory.

After the proceedings in the Park the colored people organized a political meeting, and kept it up until night, when they adjourned with cheers for the admission of Virginia. The guns used to-day were the same used in saluting the United States flag when the troops occupied the city in 1865. The officer commanding was a native of Richmond.

Lease of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—The stockholders of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads to-day ratified, by a unanimous vote, the perpetual lease of those roads to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, beginning Dec. 1, 1869, at an annual rental, free of tax and assessments, of $480,000. The stock of the Little Miami Railroad will be increased by a seventeen per cent. stock dividend, making the total stock of both roads $6,000,000. This arrangement gives the stockholders eight per cent. annual dividends, payable quarterly, less expenses of organization.

Pacific Coast—Press Criticisms on the Revenue Supervisor—Death of a Steamship Captain—Miscellaneous.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Mr. Fulton, the Revenue Supervisor, is severely criticised by the newspapers in consequence of his strenuous efforts to prevent a thorough investigation into the recent heavy whisky seizure.... Mr. F. S. King, the first officer of the steamer *America*, and formerly commander of the steamers *Ocean Queen* and *Rising Star*, of the Aspinwall route, died suddenly at Yokohama, Dec. 20. His body has been embalmed and brought here *en route* for New-York....The United States steamer *Newbern* arrived from Sitka to-day, with General Jefferson C. Davis and family on board....So far only slight rains have fallen in Southern California, and fears of a drought are expressed by the settlers, some of whom are looking for pastures further north; others are thinking of killing their cattle for their hides and tallow.

Funeral of Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire—The Distinguished Clergymen Present.

Claremont, N. H., Jan. 25.—The funeral of Right Rev. Carlton Chase, Bishop of New-Hampshire, took place in Trinity Church to-day, with solemn and impressive services. Among the distinguished clergymen present were Bishops Williams, of Connecticut, Bissell, of Vermont, and Neally, of Maine; Rev. Drs. Haight, of New-York, Hubbard, Eames, Parker and Herrick, of New-Hampshire, and others; also, many fellow-graduates of the deceased at Dartmouth, and several societies, with citizens, completely filling the church. The body of the deceased, in official robes, lay in a black-walnut casket with silver trimmings, the plate on the casket bearing the following inscription: "Carlton Chase, Bishop of New-Hampshire, born in Hopkinton, Feb. 20, 1794; died at Claremont, Jan. 18, 1870.

Sixth Annual Session of the State Workingmen's Assembly—The Proceedings Yesterday.

Albany, Jan. 25.—The sixth annual session of the New-York State Workingmen's Assembly commenced this morning in Iron Moulders' Hall McClure's building. About fifty delegates were present. Mr. William J. Jessup, President, called the assembly to order, and after calling the roll of officers, delivered his annual address. On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Fencher, of New-York; Cameron, of Albany, and Cribben, of Rochester, was appointed on credentials. The Assembly then took a recess until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session the report of the President on labor organizations, and the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were presented and accepted. The Committee on Credentials also made a report, which was adopted.

The Peabody Funeral—Arrival of the Fleet at Portland.

Portland, Me., Jan. 25.—The *Monarch* and *Plymouth* arrived in the outside harbor between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Boston, Jan. 25.—Captain Alfred Beals, of the steamer *Eastern Queen*, was instantly killed this morning as the boat was going into the dock. He was on the hurricane deck in the act of speaking to the engineer, when he was struck by the walking beam, his head being mangled in a dreadful manner. He leaves a wife and three children in Hallowell....A fire in Somerville this morning destroyed one of the buildings of the Metallic Compression Casting Company, with some valuable machinery, involving a total loss of $25,000. Insured.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Dispatches from above this point show that the Hudson River is again comparatively free from ice from this city to Troy. Loaded sloops left Albany to-day for New-York, and the steamer *Connecticut* reached Troy without any difficulty. The wind is west and blowing freshly....Officer Shields to-night arrested Darius Lee, the fourth person charged with being concerned in the Thorn robberies.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—The strike of the Swedish laborers on the Lake Superior Railroad has ended, and nearly all of them have returned to their work at the reduced wages of $1 50 per day. There was no blood shed, and no shanties burned, as reported....By returns just completed it is ascertained that the gross sales of wholesale dealers in Chicago during the past year amount to $471,000,000, an increase of 21½ per cent. over last year.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25.—Peter Phillips, who was to have been hung to-day for the murder of his wife, was respited until Feb. 25. This is the ninth respite the prisoner has had, his case having been taken out of the hands of the State authorities under the Reconstruction laws....Governor Walker has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of David Crawford, (colored,) condemned to death for rape upon a white girl.

Wheeling, West Va., Jan. 25.—At the municipal election yesterday the Citizens' ticket was elected over the regular Democratic nominees.

Buffalo, Jan. 25.—Extensive preparations are being made for the great Fenian military and civic demonstration in this city, on Saturday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Charity Concert.

The German Ladies' Annual Charity Concert, in aid of poor widows and orphans, is to take place on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, at Steinway Hall. We earnestly invoke for the occasion the patronage of the benevolent of all nationalities. The purpose in view is a noble one and the affair is in judicious and trustworthy hands. Apart from the excellence of its object the concert will be of signal interest to lovers of art. Fanny Janauschek has promised to give one of her admired declamations, and Miss Anna Mehlig, Miss Beebe, Messrs. Von Inten, Werner and Steins will lend their valuable aid in their several vocal and instrumental specialities. Such a combination ought, on its own merits, to crowd Steinway Hall to-morrow night; the philanthropic intent to be subserved should make the attraction irresistible. Reserved seats may be secured during to-day and to-morrow at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Announcements of To-Night.

Mr. Fechter acts in "The Duke's Motto," at Niblo's, for the first time, to-night. The first of two farewell concerts, to be given by Mr. J. Levy, the distinguished performer on the cornet-a-piston, can be attended at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association; and Mr. J. P. Warren's second recital of classical organ music occurs at the same place, this afternoon.

A Point of Law—Arrests by United State Officers in Districts Other Than Their Own.

There is a case before United States Commissioner Jones in the Eastern District, which, it is understood, will be likely to call for a decision from the Attorney-General, in order to have a very important question settled. On the 20th inst. complaint was made before Commissioner Jones, charging Julius Raymond and Moritz Schlissinger with carrying on the business of illicit distillers at Newtown. Warrants for their arrest were issued and placed in the hands of United States Marshal Dallon, who succeeded in arresting Raymond, who is now under $1,000 bail to appear for examination on the 3d proximo. Marshal Dallon reported that Schlissinger was in the Southern District, and Mr. Edward L. Parris, Assistant District-Attorney, went over to District-Attorney Pierrepont's office in New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner in one district could be served by the Marshal of another. One of Mr. Pierrepont's assistants informed him that it was all right, and that he might go ahead. The warrant for the arrest of Schlissinger was therefore placed in the hands of United States Marshal Harlow, of the Southern District. Before serving it, however, he waited upon District-Attorney Pierrepont, who informed him that he had no authority to serve a warrant which had been issued by a Commissioner in another district, and the warrant has accordingly been returned to the office of District-Attorney Tracy, with an indorsement to the above effect.

The subject is to be referred to the United States Attorney-General. If any doubt or difference of opinion should continue in the various districts, there is the prospect of much confusion on the question of jurisdiction and consequent difficulty in making arrests.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Cooperative Building-Lot Association.

The New-York Coöperative Building-lot Association held its second annual meeting last evening at No. 214 Bowery. According to the report of the Secretary the society is in a very flourishing condition. The receipts amounted to $34,543, with a balance at bank on the 1st January, 1869, of $1,776 31; expenditures, $31,179 28; cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1870, $5,145 32; clear profit, $230 39. Property has been purchased to the amount of $124,750 in Brooklyn, East Williamsburg, Westchester and Belleville. Two hundred and thirteen members were awarded lots at cost price. The whole number of members is 540. All the Belleville property, with the exception of one plot, has been distributed. Two handsome flags for the hall were presented to the Association by the Brooklyn property owners. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dwight S. Elliott; Vice-President, J. G. Boyd; Treasurer, Francis W. Nuber; Secretary, C. W. C. Dreher.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF ANTWERP AND RUSSIA.

The steamships *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown Jan. 14, and *Russia*, from Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown Jan. 16, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by one day than was at hand by the *Pereire*. Its features are embodied in letters and extracts given below.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Resignation of the Ministry—Imminent Rupture Between the Unionists and Progressists—Serrano's Threatened Resignation of the Regency—Government Interference with the Telegraph.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

Señor Montemar's dispatch containing the official announcement of the refusal of the Duke of Genoa to accept the Spanish Crown has caused the entire Ministry to send in their resignations. All the efforts of General Prim could not induce Señors Zorilla, Martos and Echegaray to alter their decisions. The Cortes have adjourned their sittings until further notice, as is usual under such circumstances. The country is accustomed to have its affairs disposed of in this underhand manner, and to be informed of facts only when they are accomplished.

Señor Olozaga is untiring in his efforts to guard against the now imminent rupture between the Unionists and Progressists. The Regent, on his part, and in harmony with Señor Rivere, is making endeavors in the same direction; he has publicly declared to his assembled friends, that if a conciliatory spirit be not persevered in, he will send a message to the Cortes to inform them that he will no longer consent to act as Regent without a right of initiative, and be compelled to see the September revolution turned into ridicule in the eyes of Europe without having a power of remedy against evils which no man deplores more than he does. I can also assure you that the Unionists will not consent to become members of a Ministry presided over by Prim before the dynastical question is solved. It is probable that the latter will change his ideas in this regard.

The Progressists and Democrats on their part will make no concession whatever. They will consent at most to have Espartero elected King. With a view to averting a rupture some Progressists have proposed the election of Espartero, and the nomination of the eldest son of the Duke de Montpensier as Prince of the Asturias and heir to the Spanish crown, but no conclusion has been arrived at on these points.

The present difficulty turns not on the nomination of a Ministry, but on the decision of the question as to whether Spain shall choose a monarchical or republican form of government. The majority of the Progressists seek to maintain the *statu quo*—that is to say, the Regent and General Prim,—in their actual positions, with other Ministers. But Señors Olozaga and Rivero are of a different opinion. The Regent has declared to them that if he should have to be the representative of the Monarchy, he will insist that the Constituent Cortes shall become an ordinary Cortes; that he shall be invested with the power of dissolving the Chamber once in each legislative session, and of chosing Ministers according to his own pleasure. If these conditions be denied, he states that he will resign the Regency. You may easily understand that these declarations on the part of Serrano, the accuracy of which I can vouch for, have offered subject for serious reflection to the various fractions of the Chamber. In the meanwhile the Republicans continue to watch closely the movements of the other parties and of the Ministry. Señor Castelar, on meeting General Prim in the library of the Chamber, asked him, in the presence of several Deputies, what he intended to do after having pocketed this last denial. Prim replied, "Oh, I'll look up a new candidate; I have still seven in my portfolio." These are the General's own words; but they deserve no more credit than his previous assertions as to the solution of the monarchical question, which have all turned out fallacious. The more prudent among the Deputies desire that the Ministry shall profit of the present interval of public tranquillity to come to a final decision.

THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

Dispatches have been forwarded to the Duke de Montpensier asking him to come to Madrid as speedily as possible; but some of his partisans among the Unionists sent him word to wait, so as not to expose himself to the intrigues of the Genovists, who had decided on putting a hundred of the rabble in disguise and posting them in the Southern Railway Station, so as to get up a hostile demonstration against him on his arrival in this city. The Duke took the advice, and the Genovists expended their money for nothing.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The Fabra Agency has commenced a prosecution against the Director of the Spanish Telegraph on account of the refusal of the latter to convey fourteen political dispatches to the provinces, London and Lisbon, announcing the resignation of the Ministry. The Constitution of 1869 stipulates that all correspondence sent by mail or telegraph shall be inviolable. To open letters or to refuse telegraphic dispatches the *exeat* is a violation of its provisions. Señor Fabra claims 10,000 piastres damages from the director of the telegraph lines.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Minister of State has replied to the dispatch of our Government relating to Cuban affairs. The Minister expresses the hope that our Secretary of State will not listen to the demands of American sympathizers with the cause of Cuban insurgents. He refers to General Grant's declaration, on the 4th ult., that our Government would preserve the strictest neutrality in regard to the Cuban question, and to the fact that the President was of opinion that nothing had occurred to justify the Government in recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. Señor Martos assured our Minister that Spain was about to strike the great blow which was to exterminate the Cuban insurgents. We have listened to this style of talk for the last fourteen months. It is time for Spain to keep her word.

PIERRE BONAPARTE.

True Account of the Assailant of Victor Noir.

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

The following letters, referring to some precedents in the life of this unfortunate Prince, may be taken either as an aggravation or an extenuation of the alleged offence for which he is now to answer, exactly as people may be willing to allow for the empire of temper over reason. With respect to the sketch of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in Vapereau's *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, and with more particular reference to his supposed combat with Palikares, Mr. Joseph Cartwright writes as follows: "Where the writer obtained the information I don't know; all that I know is that I was at Corfu at the time, holding a responsible position under Government; and for the truth of my statement I am prepared to vouch, viz., that the Prince engaged a boat at Corfu to carry him over to the coast of Albania, in order to enjoy a day's shooting; that the boat was manned by two sailors, natives of the island, whose depositions I had the honor of taking down in writing after the 'deadly conflict' with the Palikares had taken place, and the truth elicited was to this effect—that on the boat arriving at a place called Sajades, on the coast of Albania, a Custom House officer attempted to board to ascertain whence the boat came, when, without any provocation, the Prince shot him down. The Palikare was an elderly man, and the father of a large family. The boat immediately put off and returned to Corfu, the Prince was ordered to leave the island, and the Ionian Government—Sir Howard Douglas, then Lord High Commissioner—had the satisfaction of paying a handsome recompense to the family of the slaughtered officer." Again, a gentleman in whose words we have every reason to put implicit reliance, writes: "When I was in Brussels twenty-five years since, the Prince was living in the Ardennes, where he got into a poaching scuffle with some gamekeepers. One of these was either killed or much injured, I really forget which." The two episodes bear close resemblance to one another. All these particulars will have to be brought to light at the trial, and will be more than sufficient evidence of the ungovernable fits of fury to which the Prince has been at all times liable. The only wonder is how the Prince should so long have escaped the consequence of his excesses, and how the scandal they must have created could be for so long a time partially hushed up.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Bright on Public Affairs—Points of His Latest Speeches.

Mr. Bright has delivered several speeches in Birmingham on questions of interest in English political life. We make a few extracts bearing upon the more important topics:

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

"What would he (the 'reciprocity man') do with the United States," asked Mr. Bright, "which puts on a duty at least three times as heavy on our goods as France does? The firm with which I am connected sends goods to America which pay a duty of 75 per cent., that is to say, every £100 worth of goods leaving Liverpool pays on arriving at New-York 75 per cent. before it can into the City to be sold. Well, the American people will put all that right by-and-by. They are going through the process of instruction such as we went through thirty years ago, and they will put it right by-and-by. But is it proposed to put a tax upon American cotton and American corn because the Americans put a heavy tax upon our goods? Why, the thing is monstrous. It is only to make one evil double, and to make a trade which you carry on under certain difficulties a trade which shall be absolutely impossible.

A WORD TO WORKINGMEN.

Well, then, in conclusion, may I give one word of warning to the workingmen of Birmingham, and to workingmen everywhere? You will admit, although there are questions, I have no doubt, on which you and I would differ very much, yet you will admit that I have never been afraid to give you your full share of political power, and that I have spared no exertion for many years to bring about that great change in your political condition under which happily you are now living. I say beware of men who attempt to deceive you. If you will look back—such of you as can from memory, and others who may from reading or conversation—if you will look back over the events of the last forty years, you will find that there have always been some men in the country—who ought to have known better, and who ought to have done better—who have been ready to trail—what shall I say?—a red herring across the path of the workingmen of England. There are certain things which Parliament and a Government can do for a people, and there are other things which no Government that ever existed, or will exist, can do.

THE BALLOT.

You have now got votes—votes are power. I hope, judging from the proceedings of the Committee of last session, and judging from the temper of Parliament, that before there is a general election, not you only but every voter in every part of the United Kingdom will have the shelter of the ballot. You will have it—whether it be this session or whether it be next session it is not in my power to tell. Mr. Radford said if the Government had any leisure on their hands they could do two or three other things. But bear in mind that it is not easy to drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar. And therefore I cannot tell whether during this session there will be passed or even offered to Parliament, a measure of education such as you or I, or any of us, would hope for. But that it will come soon is certain and inevitable. That is worth keeping your eye upon.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

But there may be, and there seems to be, a general opinion that there is another grievance, an Irish grievance, but not a Catholic grievance, which affects the North the same as the South—a cry from the whole of Ireland that the Government and the Parliament should do something to place the social condition of the country in a more satisfactory state that it has hitherto been. Now, this land question is a very awkward question. I have often traveled along a road and seen a hill a mile off that looked very steep, and I wished I was on the other side of it, but on coming to the foot of the hill the slope appeared much more gradual, and I got over it without the difficulty I had anticipated. The Irish land question is not at all that sort of question. It has looked to me a difficult question for twenty years; for during all that time I have had it before me, and I have considered it, and I am, I will say, if you like, modest enough to confess that when I get nearer the question, and endeavor to discover how it is to be dealt with, it appears to me steeper and more difficult than it ever did before. The Imperial Parliament can do just as much by way of legislation for Ireland with its hundred Irish members as an independent Irish monarchy or an Irish republic could do, or as could be done for Ireland if Ireland was one of the States of the great Confederation of the West. Some gentleman doubts that. I am not saying that it has done it or it will do it, but I say that the Imperial Parliament, with a hundred honest representatives for Ireland on its benches, can do all this. What have we done? In conjunction with our representatives we have already given to Ireland free churches and free schools, and I hope before long that we shall give them free land and a free vote. Ireland, as you well know, is not the most wealthy island in the world; but we can buy from her all she wishes to sell at a higher price than any other nation can give, and we can sell to her all she wishes to buy at a lower price than any other nation. We may fail, but I hope not. Good efforts and honest efforts often succeed. We propose, then, a new conquest of Ireland, without confiscation and without blood, with only the holy weapon of a frank and a generous justice which is everywhere potent to bring together nations which have been long separated by oppression and neglect. Now, from this new policy we hope for great changes in Ireland, not that Ireland is to be made a paradise, but that Ireland shall be greatly improved. It may be—probably it is, or will seem like—the language of great exaggeration if I quote the line of Pope, in one of the most exquisite poems in our language:

> "Then crime shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
> Returning Justice lift aloft her scale,
> Peace o'er the realm her olive wand extend,
> And white-robed Innocence from Heaven descend."

I say that this may appear the language of great exaggeration, but if we are able to suppress conspiracy, if we are able to banish agrarian crime, if we can unbar the prison doors, if we can reduce all excess of military force, if we can make Ireland as tranquil as England and Scotland now are, then, at least, I think we may have done something to justify the wisdom and the statesmanship of our time.

FREE TRADE IN LAND.

There is another question which workingmen should bear in mind, and to which Mr. Radford also alluded—the question of free land in this country. That question is coming on, and is inevitable. Within ten years—probably within five—it will be the great question for discussion at all public political meetings. I believe that an alteration of the land laws of England such as might be made without lessening by sixpence the value of any man's property—would do much to arrest that tide of pauperism which is constantly flowing from the agricultural counties into our great centres of industry. But when I have mentioned all these things I am obliged to confess that they are not all; that something more is wanted, although the law will not effect it, and although its foundation lays beyond the bounds of law. It is a fact which every man should consider, and I have considered it often and often with great solemnity, and even with much pain, during the thirty years that I have been in the habit of discussing political questions. It is a fact that no Government, that no Administration, that no laws, that no amount of industry or of commerce, that no extent of freedom can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people, unless there be in those homes economy, temperance and the practice of virtue. This which I am preaching is needful for all. But it is specially needful for those whose possessions are the least abundant, and the least secure. If we could subtract from the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness and the crime, which are now witnessed among us, the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness and the crime which are caused by this one single, but most prevalent, bad habit or vice—the drinking needlessly of that which destroys body and mind, and home and family—do we not all feel that this country would be so changed, and so changed for the better, that it would be almost impossible for us to know it again? Let me, then, in conclusion say what I have felt every hour of my life when I have been discussing great questions affecting the condition of the working classes; let me say this to all people, that it is by the combination of a wise Government and a virtuous people, and not otherwise, that we may hope to make some step towards that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, when our garners shall be full, affording all manner of store.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Question of Infallibility.

The correspondent of the *Mémorial Diplomatique* at Rome says that though it is not possible to enter the Council and hear what is said therein, it is, nevertheless, possible to glean from the conversation of the Bishops outside its walls what passes there. He says that the question is rather one of form than substance; that the Pope really exercises the doctrine of infallibility when he pronounces *ex cathedrâ*, inasmuch as no Bishop will take it upon himself to protest against a brief, a bill, or a decree emanating from the Holy Seat; so that, in point of fact, it is merely a question of covering the deed by a decree of the Council. From information he had derived from respectable sources, a method had been discovered of reconciling discordant opinions. In accordance with the traditions of past Councils, the proclamation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope will simply consist in establishing the absolute principle by adding comminatory clauses against those who gainsay it. Thus, for example, after having declared the infallibility of the Pope, the Council will conclude "*Si quis negaverit, anathema sit.*" To testify the spirit of conciliation with which it is animated, the Council will, under the inspiration of the Sovereign Pontiff himself, essentially modify the old form, which would inevitably excite recrimination on the part of the adversaries of the Church. Instead of proclaiming the dogma in an absolute manner, the application will be restricted to matters purely religious; instead of imposing it as a law on conscience, the acceptation will be merely recommended. "Layman as I am," he continues, "it is not for me to mention beforehand the precise terms in which the canon of infallibility will be promulgated, but I believe the substance will be this: The Holy Synod declares that it is essential to the unity and good government of the Church to believe that when the Roman Pontiff, after having invoked the light of the Holy Spirit, speaks on matters of faith, he exercises the mandate which the Divine Master delivered to Peter when He said, 'Strengthen thou thy brethren in the faith, when thou thyself shalt have been confirmed therein, (*confirma fratres tuos in fide, cum ipse in fide confirmatus eris.*") I have reason to believe that many Bishops who would have desired to set aside the consideration of the subject have shown themselves disposed to support it in the form I have indicated. So far as concerns the Catholic Powers, it is evident that, thus limited exclusively to matters of faith, the infallibility of the Pope, not being applicable to the relations between Church and State, cannot provoke the conflicts dreaded from the proclamation of such a dogma. In conclusion, I am in a position to assure you that on this point things will soon be sufficiently advanced for the representatives of the principal Powers accredited to the Holy Seat to consider it their duty to inform their respective Governments."

The French Ministry on the Roman Council.

In the French Senate, on Jan. 12, Count Daru, replying to a question by M. Rouland as to the Roman question, said he could not answer better than by reading the instructions framed by the Council of the Ministers and sent to the Marquis de Banneville:

Paris, Jan. 8, 1870.

Monsieur le Marquis: One of my first cares on assuming the direction of the Foreign Office was to ask for the instructions addressed to you by my predecessor on the subject of the Council now assembled at Rome. I had to inquire to what extent the Cabinet could give its assent to these instructions, and now hasten to inform you that, after having deliberated upon them in Council, the Ministers of the Emperor adhere to the line of conduct which has been traced for you. The work undertaken by the Pope Pius IX. is considerable, and worthy, not only in itself, but on account of the high interests which it touches, of all the sympathy of the Government of His Majesty and that of France. This work, however, is as difficult as it is great in the present state of the mind of the modern world, as well as in that of the clergy; and to be brought to a good end it requires, above all, an enlightened appreciation of the wants of our time. What preoccupies us is not the danger to which this or that supposed decision might expose the principles of our public right. Such dangers do not exist. Our national maxims in religious matters, the independence of our civil power and our freedom of conscience, cannot be threatened. Written in our Constitution, guaranteed by all our laws, they are still more effectually protected by public reason and by the immovable attachment of all the French. But what is near to our heart is the maintenance between Church and State of those good relations and that mutual confidence which are so necessary to the peace of consciences as well as to the repose of society. These good relations have subsisted in France since the beginning of the century. The Concordat of 1801 happily conciliated among us the liberty of the Church and the rights of the State. It has created for the members of the episcopacy a dignified and respected position, which assures to them the full exercise of their sacred functions, and allows them to fulfill, in their widest sense, the double duties of ministers of religion and those of French citizens. When similar results are obtained and consecrated by sixty years of experience, one runs no risk of seeing the rise, either in society or in the Church, of debates which, questioning the very principles, according to general agreement, underlying this union, should have for their inevitable consequence the lessening of the bonds of this union. One does not entangle himself in this way when one knows that it must lead at least to very irritating discussions, in which a public opinion highly impressionable in such matters, could engage itself and of which the influence sovereignly exerts itself over all institutions, political and social. Who could say what would be the echo and the counter-blow of such controversies in a moment when all religious beliefs are exposed to such numerous attacks in a moment when so much prudence and such great efforts are necessary to preserve the Church, with the liberty of its Head, the guarantee of its independence? We entertain the hope that these considerations will not escape the high assembly met at the Vatican. We rely, for the appreciation of their gravity, upon the elevated judgment of the Holy Father, upon his attachment to France, upon the enlightenment of the United Church, and, finally, upon the patriotism of the French episcopacy—an eminent judge, perfectly aware of the needs and aspirations of mind among our French society, and which would certainly not wish to incur the responsibility that would fall upon it in the case of its coöperating in acts likely to compromise the advantages of the Concordat. It is in this sense that you can openly express yourself in all circumstances where you may have to communicate the opinion of the Emperor's Government; and this is, too, the language which the Ministers of His Majesty propose themselves to hold when they shall be called to expose, before the great bodies of the State, the policy which the Cabinet believes to be its duty to follow out in respect of the Council. Accept, &c.,

COUNT DARU,
The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

When this dispatch had been read, the Minister said the instructions of his predecessors to the Roman Ambassador, dating from Oct. 24, 1869, and as yet unpublished, declared the entire confidence of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne in the decision of the Council, and at the same time an intention to maintain the principles of the Concordat. With regard to the second point of the interpellation, Count Daru said he did not share M. Rouland's apprehension. The alarms expressed in a certain part of society were, in the opinion of the Ministers, unfounded.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff,

Editor of New-York *Evening Post*, says: "My wife will have none but the 'Astral' Oil."—*Advertisement.*

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BURGESS—CAREY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 24, 1870, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. G. W. Burgess, of Japan, (formerly of Vermont,) to Miss Sophie Carey, of Rockport, Me.

LUTZ—CORNWELL.—On Monday evening, Jan. 24, by Rev. W. W. Studley, at the residence of the bride's parents, John A. Lutz, of Washington, D. C., to Lillie P. Cornwell, of the City of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAYLES.—At Matinecock, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, of congestion of the brain, Warren, only son of John and Angeline Bayles, aged 15 years, 5 months and 26 days.

BLIGH.—At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, Meta Campbell, beloved wife of John W. Bligh, of this City.

BRADY.—On Monday, Jan. 24, at his late residence, No. 325 East 14th-st., John Brady, in the 69th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 A. M.

CRAIG.—On Monday, Jan. 24, Margaret Craig, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, Joseph Craig, No. 440 Canal-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DYMOND.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, Rev. William Dymond, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are invited to attend the funeral services in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE BARY.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, at her residence, Julia, wife of Frederick De Bary, in the 50th year of her age, after a long and lingering sickness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 124 East 27th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock.

DERICKSON.—On Monday morning, Jan. 24, Kinloch Stuart Derickson, aged 41 years and 8 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, corner Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars at Fulton Ferry for Green-av.

☞ New-Orleans and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HEDGES.—At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 22, David Hedges, in the 68th year of his age.

HOLMES.—At Mount Clair, N. J., Harry Clifton, youngest son of James M. and Sarah Holmes, aged 3 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

JAMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, at his father's residence, Julian, son of Frederick P. and Julia L. James, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, from No. 400 5th-av. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

JONES.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, Rev. George Jones, U. S. N.

LOMBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 24, Press Ann, wife of Wm. Lombard, in her 53d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. A. Taylor, No. 224 Washington-av., near Gates, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MONTANYE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, Margaret, infant child of William H. and Libbie Montanye.

Funeral on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 179 West 11th-st.

McCORMACK.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, 1870, Maria, wife of Wm. G. McCormack.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 25th inst. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Barclay-st. on the arrival of the 10:35 train on Wednesday morning, 26th inst.

PLACIDE.—At Babylon, L. I., on Sunday morning last, Jan. 23, Mr. Henry Placide, formerly of this City.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock. Entrance at the Fulton-st. gate.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 23, Elizabeth A., wife of Seaman A. Snedeker.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church at Hempstead, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Train by Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip at 10¼ A. M.

SCHUYLER.—At Bergen Point, on Sunday, Jan. 23, in the sure hope of a blessed immortality, Susanna Edwards, wife of J. R. Schuyler, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. A train leaves the foot of Liberty-st. for Bergen Point at 9:20.

STEPHENS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, John H. Stephens, Esq., in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broad-st., Newark, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages in attendance at Chestnut-st. Station, meeting the 12 M. train from New-York.

SILLIMAN.—In Flushing, on Monday, Jan. 24, Augustin G. Silliman.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. George's Episcopal Church.

SMITH.—In London, England, on Sunday, Jan. 23, Annie M., wife of Gilead A. Smith, and daughter of the late Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, N. J.

SPIES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, 1870, Amanda Maria, relict of Francis Spies.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 31 Johnson-st., on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—At East Orange, (Brick Church Station,) N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, Eliza Carew, youngest daughter of Louis T. and Emily J. Valentine, aged 18 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, William J. Valentine, at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. Carriages will await, at Fordham Station, the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from Harlem Railroad Depot, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday there were several important sales of real estate at the Exchange room and considerable interest was exhibited by the large number of gentlemen there assembled. Much the larger portion of the crowd gathered about the stand of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., where some valuable business property was disposed of, located on the old down-town streets. There appeared to be considerable competition and the bidding was quite spirited. No. 223 Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey, consisting of a lot 28.9x80, with a four-story brick store thereon, sold for $35,300. No. 80 Dey-street, also a four-story brick store and lot, 22x68.5, brought $22,750. Passing over to the other side of town, the auctioneer offered No. 165 Front-street, consisting of a four-story brick store, 24.11x76.5, on a lot of ground 24.11x105, and it was struck down at $29,200. No. 205 South-street was then offered, and brought the sum of $12,700. This consisted of a four-story brick store and lot, 20x72.4. A four-story brick store on Washington-street, (No. 264,) was also sold for the sum of $32,000, the lot being 25.10x56.8. The same firm disposed of several lots of up-town property. No. 129 West Forty-first-street, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on a lot 20x98.9, brought $18,700. Two houses on Fourteenth-street, nearly opposite the Tammany, and only 75 feet from Third-avenue, were disposed of—the one for $25,000, and the other for $24,800. These are five-story English-basement houses, with brown-stone fronts, and the two adjoining houses were sold, two years ago, for $60,000. The property known as the Gladstone House, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, was then sold, and brought $46,500. The lot is 24.9x71.1, and has a five-story brick building on the front part and a four-story brick building on the rear. The property now rents for $6,200 per annum.

A single lot on Dey-street, with a five-story brown-stone front store, was sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. The building (No. 53) is 25x75 and the lot 25x90, on the south side of the street, 100 feet east of Greenwich. It was stated that the rent of the property was $4,700 a year, but the bidding was not lively, and it was finally struck down at $31,100.

Five vacant lots on the Grand Boulevard, 90.1 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, were sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. for $4,300 each.

To-day MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will dispose of some property on the Bowery, Elizabeth and Hester streets; also, a lot, with frame building, on West Fifteenth-street; three lots, with buildings, on Twenty-eighth-street, near First-avenue, and one lot, with building, on East Twenty-ninth-street. These sales, like those of yesterday, are all either by order of the Supreme Court or under the direction of an executor.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

No. 223 Greenwich-st., s. s., 78.5¾ ft. s. of Barclay-st., 28x87, 4 story brick store	$35,300
No. 80 Dey-st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22x68.5, 4 story brick store	22,750
No. 264 Washington-st., w. s. between Warren and Murray sts., 25.6x56.10, 4 story brick store	32,000
No. 165 Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, 24.11x106, 4 story brick store	29,200
No. 205 South-st., w. s., 59.2 ft. n. of Catharine-st., 20x72.4, 4 story brick store	12,700
No. 129 West 41st-st., n. s., 260.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	18,700
No. 146 East 14th-st., s. s., 95.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.10x106.9, h. and l.	24,800
No. 148 East 14th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.10x106.9, h. and l.	25,000
N. e. corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., "Gladstone House," 24.9x71.1¼, h. and l.	46,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

No. 53 Dey-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 25x90, 5 story brown stone store	$31,100

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

5 lots, s. w. corner of 11th-av. and 123d-st., 30x80, 25.2¾x88, 25.2¾x97, 25.2¾x106 and 25.2¾x115, each	$4,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charles-st., n. s., 45.9 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 19.4x32.2x15.4x14.2x25.8, h. and l. Bank-st., s. s., 51.3 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 19x66, h. and l.	$10,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 45 ft. s. of Morton-st., 22x80	30,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Stanton-st., h. and l., 25x100	29,000
18th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x92	6,000
23d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 22x79	24,000
37th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
38th-st. n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
38th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
40th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
40th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
53d-st., n. s., 124.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	25,000
58th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25.2x180.8x25x177.8	15,000
63d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	21,000
83d-st., s. s., 381.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.5x102.2	10,000
100th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Boulevard, 14.3xblock x3.9xblock	2,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 54th-st., 50x100	14,250
8th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 40th-st., 24.8x100	5,500
11th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 40th-st., 24.8x100	3,000

Leases Recorded.

Avenue D, No. 123, 5 years, per year	$1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 175.5 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 26x70	nom.
Bennett-st. and Debevoise-av., s.w. corner, 100x150	$4,000
Court-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Bush-st., 50x100	2,000
East Clarkson-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of Clove-st., 250 x662	3,750
Eckford-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	1,200
Ellery-st., s. s., 360.5 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 24.7 x100	2,300
Fort Green-place, w. s., 90.6 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 85x80	8,000
Grand-st., s. s., 225.6 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100, h. and l.	7,800
Houston-st., w. s., 328 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16x100	5,500
Jefferson-st., n. w. s., 285 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 22x100, h. and l.	6,500
Newell-st., e. s., 367.3 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 25x100	900
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	250
Rutlege-st., n. s., 101.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20.2x 100	655
Ryerson-st., e. s., 278 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x80	7,750
2d-place, s. s., 66.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 33.6x115.5, two hs. and ls.	20,000
19th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.2x200	2,500
Atlantic-av., s. s., 278.10 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 85.7 x25x81.4x25.4	350
Eldert-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Blake-st., 25x200, (b. and s, 1857)	75
Eldert-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Blake-st., 50x200, (deed 1851)	80
Lafayette-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25 x100	7,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 20x100	500
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Sigel-av., 50x100	650
5th-av. and 40th-st., southerly corner, 175x191.7 x180.6x146.1 5th-av. and 39th-st., s. e. cor., 150.2x100	1,000

Flatbush.

Plot adjoining John A. Lotts, James Haggerty, A. N. Littlejohn, &c., 159.5x468.4	$1,000

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Middletown.

Boyd-st., 125 ft. e. of Court-st., 37.6x100, J. Welter, executor, to Charles Seeber	$6,500
Richmond road, adjoining J. C. Lacey's, 98x68x 78x56, B. Shaffer's	900

Tottenville.

Totten-st., adjoining Robert Segume's, 13,104 sq. ft., I. Butler's	$2,000
Tottenville, near Tottenville depot, 5,612 sq. ft., G. S. Decker's	1,000

Westfield.

Milldam road, William Hunter's, 100x128	$1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

G. W. Miller's to A. P. Barrett's road, s. s., adjoining A. P. Barrett's, 1 acre	$700

Cortlandt.

Cortlandt-st., s. e., adjoining William Manser's, 40x150	$2,775

East Chester.

Orchard-st., n. s., adjoining A. T. Stewart's, 150x 150	$510

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Elm-st., n. s., Geo. Townsend's property, 275x926	$6,500
Jefferson-st., w. s., No. 44, h and l., 30.3x49.6	2,000
Oliver-st., e. s., adjoining lot No. 14, 50x152	800
Orchard and Beach sts., n. e. corner, 96.7x30.10x 45x9x50	4,000
South 9th-st., w. s., 225 ft. from 12th-av., 25x100	260
South 9th-st., w. s., lot No. 48, 25x100	125
12th-av., n. s., lot No. 4, 25x100	125

Jersey City.

Brunswick-st., w. s., 56 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 12.6 x50	$2,500
Lot No. 17, block No. 217, City map by Barst, 18.8 x81.6	8,600

Hudson City.

Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 355 Washington Land Association	$3,000
Lot No. 33, block No. 4, Bramhall map	400

Hoboken.

Willow-st., e. s., 80.8 ft. s. of 6th-st., 30x100	$2,700
Willow-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 6th-st., 30x100	2,700
1st and Clinton sts., n. w. corner, 40x79.6	4,000
Lots Nos. 9 to 18, inclusive, block No. 138, Coster's estate	6,700
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 8; also, Nos. 27 to 34, inclusive, block No. 81, Coster's	10,000

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 10 and 12, block No. 2, N. C. Slaight's property, 50x100	$1,000

Kearney.

Kearney-av., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Rose-st., 100 x100	$400

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $6 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

EDWARD SALOMON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, [illegible] brown-stone house on the [illegible] corner of [illegible] av. and [illegible], 25x100 [illegible]. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. [illegible], No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., or at No. [illegible] Madison-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION, 120 lots, lying together on high and level ground, with fine view of Westchester and Long Island, &c., on 10th-av., just north of Convent of Sacred Heart. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH-STOOP four-story brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 5th-av.; house 25x55; lot full size; built by Robbins, and in fine order. Apply to C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 76 Cedar-st.

$12,500.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; all improvements and in good order. Apply on premises, No. 252 West 38th-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, REAL ESTATE broker, No. 58 Broadway. Refers to his father, Lewis B. Brown.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—For sale, one-half the block corner of Adams and Plymouth sts.; 115 feet on Plymouth-st.; 482 feet on Adams-st., to bulkhead line, with pier built 340 feet long and 50 feet wide on pier line, equal with water right to 58 lots. This property has been occupied a number of years as bonded storage yard. The ground filled in is equal to 10 lots of ground, about one-half covered by sheds, and the pier and bulkhead gives 900 feet of dock front, making it, with its accessibility to New-York by different ferries, very desirable for a business requiring facilities for discharge and landing of vessels, and storage of goods. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.

A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment in producing the most beautiful kinds of the variegated woods of Brazil is now offered to dealers in mahogany, rosewood, lignumvitæ, Brazilian cedar, cannela, perroba, and the celebrated arriba, the richest veined cabinet woods of South America. The transportation of logs down the River Itajahy, by one branch of fifty miles and another of forty miles, affords great facilities for an abundant supply for the saw mill. The mill is located only 1½ miles from the sea, in the Province of Santa Catharina, 45 miles distant from Desterro, the capital, and 350 miles south of Rio de Janeiro by sea. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can take cargoes from the saw mill wharf. The saw mill is 108 feet by 72 feet, with about six acres of land, containing orange and banana trees, and a tenement house 108 by 32 feet. Piles are driven to form a large boom for logs, and a logway and apparatus made for drawing up the logs to the mill, together with a double-track railway for delivering the sawed lumber on shipboard. An office and storehouse are on the premises. There are two new large cylindrical flue boilers, with a return flue through each, made of the best flange iron, and a powerful steam engine, capable of sawing 12,000 feet of boards in a day; a 60-inch circular saw, spare saw, and extra movable teeth, slabbing and edging saw, best double leather belts, a good blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, turning engine, and supply of vises and tools for repairs. The whole establishment is the most complete in South America. A new and first-rate large planing and grooving machine is in operation in the mill. A plan of the building, and samples of the beautiful available woods, may be seen on application to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Providence; or ALLEN D. BAILEY, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York. Post Office address, Box No. 690.

FOR SALE—EAST ORANGE, N. J., A NEW cottage house, containing ten rooms besides the bath room, range, heater, hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, all finished complete; good well and cistern on the place; house built in the best manner, with marble mantels, &c., and guaranteed in every respect; five minutes' walk from railroad depot; lot 50x150; price $6,500. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,583 New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—One of the best situated hotels at the Branch; completely furnished and in good order; price low and terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PECONIC HOUSE, OF Greenport, L. I. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x96.
New houses, 83d-st., near 4th-av., 12.9x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN,
No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET cheap, (new,) No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st.; all modern improvements. On premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A PHYSICIAN OF GOOD STANDING CAN obtain very desirable office accommodations at No. 45 West 26th-st. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

STORE NO. 450 GREENWICH-ST. or the entire building to let. Apply to DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., (late No. 300 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the

CITY OF BROOKLYN,

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of

JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE,

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av., and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st., or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st., and Stockholm-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS

will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870,

at 12 o'clock M.

THIRTY CITY BLOCKS,

from

Macomb's Dam Bridge.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 925 Broadway, or to

J. W. FISHER, No. 181 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDING ON WEST 15TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 15TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame building thereon, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., 105 feet east of 7th-av., being 20 feet front and rear by 103 feet in depth on each side.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF TOOLS OF Fulton Iron Works, comprising lathes, planes, drilling and riveting machines, shears and miscellaneous tools. Catalogue at the Works, 460 Cherry-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York.
WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	202,572 28

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000, Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 29th inst., and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE,
WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.

Transfer books will open 2d February. By order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of February.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 132 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to call for it on or before the 31st inst. to avoid forfeiture.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAST WEDNESDAY A BLACK and tan DOG. If returned to F. L. B., southeast corner of 25th-st. and Madison-av., will receive $10 reward. No questions asked.

ANNUAL REPORT.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION FOR THE YEAR 1869.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully submit their

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Commissioners are charged with the supervision and maintenance of the Hospitals, Asylums, Nurseries, Almshouses and Prisons which constitute the system of charitable and correctional institutions of the City of New-York. The constant population of these institutions is about 8,000, and the aggregate number of persons who for greater or lesser periods of time were subsisted during the past year was:

In the Hospitals	18,202
In the Asylums	3,356
In the Nurseries	3,605
In the Almshouses	4,203
In the City Prisons	42,537
In the Workhouse	17,222
In the Penitentiary	2,065
There have been treated by the physicians of the department, and supplied with medicines, patients at their homes	708
Treated and supplied with medicines by physicians at the Bureau for the Out-door Sick	17,050
Relieved by the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, in money, fuel and other necessaries	51,320

The foregoing table shows the general business of the department, the aggregate populations or the several classes of institutions and the relief afforded to the poor, but it is of no further statistical value. It does not indicate the number of different individuals who have been the recipients of public charity, or who have been held as prisoners. Of those confined in the City Prisons there were many who had been committed several times during the year, for vagrancy or intoxication or petty crimes, and as often transferred to the Workhouse or Penitentiary; and of the number to whom relief has been afforded, many have been sent to the Almshouses, or the relief has for a time been stopped, and they have again become the recipients of charity. Very erroneous conclusions would, therefore, be drawn if the table were regarded, as was a similar table in the last annual report, as a measure of the crime or the pauperism of the City.

The great social questions which were in abeyance during the rebellion, have with the return of peace again become the subjects of public thought. The principles upon which relief should be granted to the poor, the proper measures for the repression of crime, and the various systems of prison discipline, have been largely discussed by philanthropists, by legislative bodies, and by the public Press. The Commissioners have not been unmindful of the general interest in these questions or of their grave importance, and they have endeavored so to discharge the duties confided to them that while abundant provision should be made for the sick and the helpless, there should be no encouragement given to pauperism, and that the children committed to their care should be so reared as to make them useful citizens. The discipline of the Penitentiary has been maintained without the infliction of a blow, a night school has been established for the instruction of the prisoners, and means have been provided for the temporary maintenance of such, on their discharge, as may have given evidence of their desire to reform. The scheme of public beneficence has been enlarged by the establishment of a nautical school for boys committed to the Commissioners, a Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office have been opened, which are daily crowded by employers and those seeking employment; a system of ambulances has been established, for the prompt and tender removal of persons wounded or taken sick in the public streets; the City has been divided into medical districts and a physician assigned to each, to visit and prescribe for the resident sick poor; and for the advancement of medical science, the nomenclature of disease at the hospitals of the Department has been revised, and a more accurate and precise classification adopted.

The City of New-York has become as conspicuous for its voluntary associations of benevolence as for its public charities. The Children's Aid Society and kindred institutions, for the rescue of friendless and vagrant children, have been of incalculable value in abating the amount of juvenile crime that would but for their instrumentality have existed. And the Prison Association, by directing public attention to the necessity of the revision of prison discipline, has secured the early consideration of that important subject, and prepared the way to a systematic and intelligent inquiry into the causes, extent and conditions of our criminal population and the most effective measures for the repression of crime.

The appointment of a commission to supervise the charities of the State, marks the deeper interest of the Legislature in the condition of the poor and helpless, and affords promise that the wrongs which for many years have been perpetrated at the County Poorhouses and Asylums will be exposed and corrected. But it is respectfully suggested that the supervision of that Commission should be extended to the numerous private charitable associations in the City of New-York and throughout the State, and especially to those having charge of orphan and friendless children, for there have been many established, the means of which are inadequate to the charge they have assumed, and the objects of their charity are destitute of proper food and clothing. Wherever there is restraint of liberty, as of children or the insane, there should be authoritative supervision.

In accordance with the recommendation of the State Commission, in their annual report of 1869, there have been carefully prepared estimates made, by competent citizens, of the value of the grounds, buildings, &c., occupied by this Department. Their report is herewith submitted. It will be seen that the value of

Lands for charitable purposes, is	$1,905,000
Buildings for charitable purposes	3,579,500
Furniture for charitable purposes	126,566
Total	$5,611,066
Lands for correctional purposes	$654,500
Buildings for correctional purposes	2,112,800
Furniture for correctional purposes	25,951
Total	$2,793,251

THE SICK POOR.

"Of all the forms of public charity there is none so free from objection as aid to the sick. In other modes of relief the ingenuity of the idle and the dissolute is exercised to obtain without labor the necessaries and comforts of life, but sickness is rarely simulated, or if attempted it is readily detected. Nor is there in providing for the sick the same danger of encouraging pauperism as in ministering to the relief of the simply necessitous. When public charity is accepted even by such as may be greatly in want, the energy of the man is sapped, and he soon learns to regard what was granted for his temporary relief as a permanent right. But in sickness the patient, when he recovers, rises from his bed grateful for the aid that has been afforded him, and as resolute as before to earn his subsistence by his own labor; or if his family has been ill, he feels that as the visitation was unusual, so the relief was extraordinary and not to be continued.

Hitherto the poor have had to depend on the voluntary and occasional visits of Dispensary physicians, or they have been separated from their families and sent to the hospitals of the Department. The frequent instances of prolonged and needless suffering from the want of proper medical aid, admonish the Commissioners of the necessity of a broad and comprehensive system that would embrace the sick poor of the City, and secure for them the prompt attendance of skillful physicians, proper medicines and the necessities they might require during their illness. With this view the City has been divided into eleven medical districts, and a physician assigned to each. It is made the duty of the physician, who is paid for his services, to visit and prescribe for the sick poor of his district, and to report to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor such as may require fuel, nutritious food and other necessaries. If the sick be dangerously ill, the attending physician may call in the consulting physicians and surgeons of the Department, so that the highest medical and surgical skill in the City is now at the service of the poorest of its inhabitants.

It is believed that under this system the condition of the sick poor will in all respects be greatly improved. They will be spared the separation from their families, and they will be more tenderly nursed by their relatives and friends than by the paid nurses of the hospitals; and on the other hand, the hospitals will be relieved from over-crowding, and the time for their enlargement, or for the erection of new and extensive structures, will be postponed.

AMBULANCES.

It has been the practice, when a person has been injured or taken sick in the public street, for the Police or passing citizens to take the patient to the nearest druggist, and after administering restoratives, convey him on a cart or other vehicle to a hospital or his home. There was always great suffering from the rude means of conveyance and great loss of time before proper surgical aid could be obtained, resulting frequently in the loss of life. The Commissioners, since their last annual report, have provided ambulances fitted up for the easy transportation of patients, and furnished with surgical instruments, bandages, restoratives, &c. Two surgeons have been specially assigned to the ambulance service, who are on duty alternately, day and night. The Board of Police have very cordially seconded the Commissioners, and have been of essential assistance, for without their aid it would have been impracticable to have perfected the system.

Under the rules established, a stretcher is deposited at each Police Station. When a casualty occurs, it is made by the Board of Police the duty of the patrolman on the beat where the patient lies to go immediately to the station, report the case to the officer in command, and obtain assistance to convey the patient on the stretcher to the Station House. A telegram is sent to Bellevue Hospital, on the receipt of which the surgeon on duty proceeds with the ambulance to the station, and after administering such remedies as the case may require, conveys the patient to the hospital or to his home. The ambulances were provided on the 20th June last, and since that date they have conveyed 558 patients.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made for a small hospital, to be established south of Canal-street, for the reception of persons wounded in the lower part of the City; but because of a typographical error in the act the appropriation was unavailable. The experience of the past year has demonstrated the necessity of such a hospital. It is respectfully requested that the error may be corrected.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals of the Department comprise:

	Beds.
Three general hospitals of	2,300
Smallpox Hospital	100
Fever Hospital	100
Paralytic Hospital	65
Epileptic Hospital	65
Incurable Hospital	130
Infants' Hospital	300
Blind Asylum	96
Lunatic Asylum, proper	420
Lunatic Asylum, in course of construction	500
Total	4,068

The general hospitals are: Bellevue Hospital in the City, Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and the Children's Hospital, on Randall's Island.

	Beds.
Bellevue Hospital has the capacity for	800
Charity Hospital has the capacity for	1,000
Children's Hospital has the capacity for	500

Bellevue Hospital is an old structure, and its internal arrangements are such as prevent the adoption of many modern hospital improvements, nor is the ventilation as thorough as is desirable. It is the intention of the Board to correct the defects of the building so far as is practicable. The same general objection is applicable to the Children's Hospital. The structural arrangements of Charity Hospital embrace nearly every condition for the proper ventilation of the wards and the comfort of the patients.

It will be necessary to erect a Maternity Hospital, as well because of the annually increasing accouchements at Bellevue as to provide further and better accommodations at that hospital for surgical cases.

In both classes of patients it is of the first importance that large and commodious wards be provided with an abundant supply of fresh air, and that other wards unoccupied shall be in readiness to which the patients may be removed on the appearance of gangrene or erysipelas or puerperal fever.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The Smallpox and Fever Hospitals are situated at the westerly end of Blackwell's Island. The Fever Hospitals consist of two pavilions, each about 100 feet in length, one of which is assigned to either sex. The Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals are also pavilions on the eastern end of Blackwell's Island. The Incurable Hospital consists of two pavilions erected on the Almshouse grounds.

Two wards in Charity Hospital devoted to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, are in charge of distinguished physicians who have made the diseases of these organs their special study.

There are several wards in Charity Hospital which are assigned exclusively to venereal patients. The Commissioners, in a former report, have referred to the unfavorable influence of the presence of syphilis, on the character of the Hospital, and the reluctance of reputable patients to remain there under treatment.

Though not strictly within the province of their duty, the Commissioners respectfully direct the attention of the Legislature to the rapid increase of syphilitic diseases in the City of New-York and to the necessity of stringent measures for their abatement. It is estimated by intelligent physicians that the increase of venereal patients has been thirty per cent. since the termination of the war. The maladies caused and perpetuated by prostitution are the most serious that enter a hospital, and lead to death in its most appalling forms. Widespread in their ravages, they affect the innocent of offence as well as the licentious. As an indication of the fearful consequences of syphilitic disease, it may be stated that in London, where the history of disease is carefully noted, the proportion of cases traceable to syphilis is

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital	33 per cent.
At Guy's Hospital	42 per cent.
At Opthalmic Hospital	30 per cent.
At Children's Hospital	20 per cent.

There is a just repugnance in the public mind to the passage of any laws which may seem to legalize prostitution; whether as on the continent of Europe they provide for the registry of houses of ill fame or the issue of bills of health to their inmates; and, aside from their questionable moral tendencies, there is great doubt of their efficacy. But a law has been passed by the British Parliament which, carefully abstaining from recognizing or countenancing prostitution, has been very efficacious in arresting the spread of syphilis. The law referred to, contemplates every woman ill of a contagious disease within the meaning of the act, as a dangerous person, who shall be conveyed to a hospital, there to remain until discharged, cured by the attending physician. The efficacy of the law has been tested for five years in certain garrison and maritime towns to which its action was limited, and so great has been its success in the abatement of disease that it is proposed, with the concurrence of all classes, to extend its provisions to other cities of the kingdom.

INFANT HOSPITAL.

Infants remaining in Hospital 1st January, 1869	253	
Admitted during the year	1,263	—1,516
Died	710	
Discharged and adopted	552	—1,262
Remaining 31st December, 1869		254

The Infant Hospital, which has been in course of construction for the past two years, has been partially completed. In former reports the Commissioners have narrated the history of the means they have from time to time adopted to lessen the mortality of infant life. They have now the satisfaction to state that under the administration of the present medical staff of the Hospital the mortality has greatly diminished, and that there is reason to believe that when the building shall have been completed, the vital statistics of the Hospital will compare favorably with those of the infant population of the City.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Remaining in Asylum 1st January, 1869	83	
Received during the year	67	—150
Discharged	65	
Died	1	— 66
Remaining 31st December, 1869		84

The Blind Asylum consists of two wards in the male and two wards in the female almshouses, to which are assigned the unmarried blind of the Department. They are attended by nurses and orderlies, and visited daily by a physician.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1869	1,035	
Admitted during the year	680	—1,715
Discharged	412	
Died	122	— 534
Remaining 31st December, 1869		1,181

In the last annual report a detailed statement was submitted of the capacity of the several buildings constituting the Lunatic Asylum for the proper accommodation of the insane, and the numbers they actually contained. The capacity of the buildings was for 576 patients, and the number confined in them at the date of that report was 1,035. The number is now 1,181, of whom 150 are temporarily lodged in the Workhouse, though greatly to the disturbance of good order and discipline in that institution.

The proportion of lunatics to the population of France is 1 to 432; in England, 1 to 444, and in the City of London, there is one insane pauper to 400 of the population. From the excitable temperament of our people it is probable that the proportion is still greater, but assuming the rate to be 1 in 450, there is then in a population of 900,000 at least 1,500 insane for whom adequate provision has not yet been made.

At the last session of the Legislature the Commissioners were authorized to build an additional asylum, and an appropriation of $300,000 was granted for that purpose. The building is now in course of erection, and will be so far advanced by the 1st July as to receive 200 patients. When completed it will contain 450 or 500 patients.

Before proceeding to erect the building a Committee of experienced physicians was appointed to examine the defects of the old Asylum, to determine the maximum number of insane that could properly be committed to the care of one medical organization, and to confer with the architect in respect to the ventilation, heating and internal arrangements of the new building. The Committee reported that the medical head of a hospital for the insane is selected and placed in charge because of his superior knowledge of and skill in diseases of the mind, and that his assistants are merely for the purpose of acquiring knowledge which shall enable them to command higher positions elsewhere; and that there should not be more patients actually under treatment than could come under the personal observation and care of the chief medical officer. The report was conclusive as to the propriety of limiting the number of patients under treatment to four or five hundred in one asylum. The plans of the new asylum were carefully examined by the Committee, and with some modifications, which were adopted, were unanimously approved. It is believed that when the buildings shall have been completed, they will contain every improvement that has been devised for the comfort and safety of the insane. The estimated cost of the Asylum is $700,000. To provide for the erection of the Asylum the Legislature directed the Comptroller to issue a special stock called the Lunatic Asylum Stock. It is respectfully requested that a further issue of the stock for $400,000 may be authorized.

BUREAU FOR OUT-DOOR SICK.

The Bureau for the relief of the out-door sick poor, or for those who are able to visit the Physician and Surgeons in attendance, was established in 1866. Each year it has grown in importance, and now forms an essential part of the medical system of the Department.

During the past year there have been treated:

Patients	17,050
Prescriptions administered	70,653

MORGUE.

There have been received at the Morgue during the year 149 bodies:

Recognized by friends	70
Unrecognized	79
Total	149

The statistics of hospital practice in the United States have been singularly defective in the accurate nomenclature and precise classification of disease. The age, sex or occupation of the patients, the sanitary condition of the wards as respects ventilation, temperature and cubic contents of atmospheric air or the number of beds, have been rarely recorded. The published tables have simply given the generic forms of disease, the number of patients, and the percentage of deaths. For all scientific purposes the tables are worthless. If the progress of science is noted and greatly accelerated by the record of ascertained facts, it is obvious that a better analysis of disease and a full statement of the conditions which surround it are necessary. To the end that the Hospitals of the Department may the more effectually aid in the advancement of medical knowledge, the Medical Boards of Bellevue, Charity and the Infant Hospitals have, at the request of the Commissioners, adopted a uniform nomenclature which will comprise every feature of disease, and a series of tables which will set forth all the conditions that attend it.

The tables have been prepared by a Committee consisting of Drs. Austin Flint, Jr., F. H. Hamilton and G. T. Elliot. They will embody all the statistical information concerning the medical, surgical and obstetrical cases that can be presented in a tabular form. The chief points in these tables are the following:

The exact situation of the different wards, the number of beds in each ward, and the number of cubic feet of air to each bed, the age, sex, nativity, civil condition and domicile of each patient.

The duration of sojourn of each patient in the hospital and the fact of discharged cured, discharged improved, discharged unimproved, or death.

In cases of death, the cause of death by the disease noted, or by complications or intercurrent diseases.

The number of admissions in connection with the days and months of the year, and the meteorological statistics of each day.

The Surgical tables, in addition to the points of information contained in the Medical tables, will embody full statistical reports of surgical operations. The Obstetrical tables will contain, also, special statistics as regards the lying-in women and the children.

These statistical reports cannot fail to increase the usefulness of the institution from a scientific point of view. They will be compiled in such a way as to be entirely accurate and reliable. All of the information that is to be embodied in the full yearly reports will be first noted upon the cards of the patient. These cards will be carefully preserved and will serve as the basis of the monthly reports. The monthly reports will serve as the basis for the quarterly reports, and these, again, will be consolidated into the yearly report. In this way any error or imperfection that may appear in the record may be corrected without difficulty by referring back to the original cards.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

There have been received at the Inebriate Asylum during the year,

Paying patients	178
Non-paying patients	1,463

The time which has elapsed since the institution was opened for patients has been too short to determine accurately its value as a means for the cure of the inebriate. That it may be instrumental in the reformation of those who are earnestly desirous to reform, the experience of the past year has demonstrated; but it will probably be found that the sanguine expectations of the more ardent advocates of inebriate asylums will hardly be justified by the results. Habitual drunkenness is a moral disease for which, as in other forms of licentiousness, there is no specific except the resolute determination of the patient. So far as freedom from temptation is secured, the Asylum may be regarded as a means of cure; but the mere isolation or the temporary and compulsory abstinence from spirituous liquors, rarely provoke the desire of amendment. And even in some cases where the reformation of the patients has seemed to be complete, they have on their return to their former associations lapsed into intemperate practices. Those addicted to drunkenness are in general too infirm in purpose to persist in their resolutions of amendment, and this infirmity of purpose is one of the sad consequences of their vice.

But unhappily in the large majority of cases there is no desire for amendment. Demoralized by excessive indulgence, they are impatient for the term of their detention to expire that they may again indulge their appetites. For the small number who desire to abstain from inebriety but cannot, and for such as by their excesses disgrace their families and friends, the asylums are fitting retreats. But for the rising mass of confirmed inebriates, it is apprehended they will be found of little practical value.

It would be much more agreeable to the Commissioners to refrain from an expression of their views on this subject, but they deem it to be their duty thus frankly to state them, that the streams of public beneficence may not be unduly diverted from objects of great and permanent utility, to those the benefits of which, in their opinion, are largely factitious and imaginary.

SOLDIERS' RETREAT.

There is a large number of volunteer soldiers in the late war, citizens of New-York, who, from infirmities caused by exposure in the field, are unable to obtain a livelihood. Many of them have been compelled to apply to the Department for support. To such as are unmarried, the Commissioners have assigned the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum, where they are organized in squads, and perform such light labor as their wounds and infirmities will permit.

NURSERIES—RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Remaining 1st January, 1869	493	
Admitted during the year	1,784	—2,277
Discharged	975	
Transferred to Hospital	735	—1,710
Remaining 31st December, 1869		567

The inmates of the Nurseries are children abandoned by their parents and taken up by the Police from the public streets, and children whose parents for the time are unable to support them. It is the aim of the Commissioners to make the Nurseries places of but temporary sojourn and to cause their distribution among families as early as practicable. To this end parents are notified that no child may claim to be retained longer than three months unless the board be paid. After that time the Superintendent of Out-door Poor may apprentice such as are of proper age, or, if too young, adopt them into families willing to take, and able to support and educate them. The observance of the rule prevents the overcrowding of the Nurseries, and avoids the greater evils incident to massing large numbers of children together through the tender years of childhood and early youth, when the habits of their life are being formed.

NURSERY HOSPITAL—RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Remaining 1st January, 1869	142	
Admitted during the year	735	—877
Discharged	655	
Died	28	—683
Remaining 31st December, 1869		194

This hospital situated on Randall's Island, consists of two buildings, one for either sex, for the treatment of the sick children of the Nurseries. The hospitals, together with the Idiot Asylum, are in charge of a Superintendent and Resident Physician assisted by two House Physicians.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

Remaining 1st January, 1869	93	
Received during the year	39	—132
Discharged	12	
Died	5	—17
Remaining 31st December, 1869		115

The Idiot Asylum has been enlarged and greatly improved in its internal arrangements of dormitories, playrooms and dining rooms. The inmates have been classified, and those showing any degree of mental ability have been separated from those whose condition is hopeless.

IDIOT SCHOOL.

An Idiot School was established, in 1866, with grave doubts of its success as a means of the mental development of the pupils, but with the hope that, if it failed in that respect, it would serve to break up the sad monotony of their daily life. Under the judicious training of Miss DUNPHY, the Principal of the school, the children committed to her care have made remarkable progress. Many of them evince great aptitude in learning, they have become decorous and orderly in their habits and in many respects compare favorably with children of sound mind. The number of scholars has increased from twenty, with which the school was opened, to eighty on the 1st January.

ALMSHOUSES.

Under the stringent rules adopted, denying harborage in the Almshouses to vagrants and able-bodied persons, the number of inmates is less than it was twenty years since when the population of the City was but 515,000.

On 1st January, 1850, there were in the Almshouses 1,313 persons, or one in 423 of population.

On 1st January, 1860, there were in the Almshouses 1,631 persons, or one in 432 of population.

On 1st January, 1870, there were in the Almshouses 1,114 persons, or one in 808 of population.

CITY PRISONS.

There are four district prisons—
The First District or Tombs Prison,
The Second District or Jefferson Market Prison,
The Third District or Essex Market Prison,
The Fourth District or Fifty-seventh-street Prison.

The Third and Fourth District Prisons are at present sufficiently large for the temporary detention of prisoners. The First District or Tombs Prison is wholly inadequate for either the proper accommodation or the secure confinement of prisoners. To that prison are committed persons charged with the gravest crimes, where they are oftentimes detained for many months awaiting trial. To it they are remanded after sentence, and if sentenced to be executed there they remain till the day of execution. During the past year there have been confined in the Tombs

50 persons charged with murder.
323 persons charged with burglary.
10 persons charged with arson.
59 persons charged with forgery.
16 persons charged with rape.
82 persons charged with highway robbery.

And there are now in confinement at the Tombs 133 persons charged with the above-mentioned crimes. The prison is unsafe from its defective interior arrangements, from the multitude of prisoners, and from its situation. In a popular tumult or riot it would be difficult to defend it. Because of its faulty construction and limited room for prisoners it has been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of the county. The vigilance of the officers is incessantly exercised to prevent escape, to maintain order and prevent the outbreak of fatal disease.

The second or Jefferson Market Prison is also too small for the number of prisoners. The third or Essex Market Prison is sufficiently large, but the Fifty-seventh-street Prison, which occupies the basement of the Court House, and is capable of holding but 38 prisoners, must be abandoned when the population of that portion of the City shall have increased in density.

In former reports the Commissioners have suggested that the Tombs Prison should be enlarged by the removal of the Courts which occupy a portion of the building; but in view of the rapid increase of the population and the proportionate increase of crime, they respectfully recommend that a new and commodious prison be erected on a more eligible site, and embrace the modern improvements in prison architecture.

PENITENTIARY.

Prisoners, 1st January, 1869	502	
Received during the year	1,563	—2,065
Discharged	1,597	
Died	7	—1,604
Remaining		461
Of whom there are, males		377
Of whom there are, females		84

The discipline of the Penitentiary, as a means of reformation, has engaged the attention of the Commissioners, and they had hoped to have been able, by the introduction of discriminating marks analogous to those of the MacConochie or Irish system, by the establishment of schools and by the classification of prisoners, to have tested the efficacy of a more rational system of reformatory discipline than that of mere compulsory labor, without regard to the age or crime or previous history of the inmates. The classification of the prisoners has been made and schools have been established, but the more important and vital principle of discrimination by merit marks, with the corresponding abbreviation of the terms of confinement, cannot be adopted without the affirmative action of the Legislature. The Legislature has shortened the term of imprisonment of prisoners sentenced for a year and upward, but the full term is exacted of those sentenced for a less period. It is for the latter class that some hope of reformation may be held, rather than for criminals whose crimes are so grave as to demand longer terms of imprisonment. In the last annual report it was recommended that an appropriation should be made to the Prison Association for the assistance of such discharged prisoners as evinced a desire to reform. In the absence of such appropriation, the Commissioners, under the powers lodged with them, have instructed the Superintendent of Out-door Poor to provide for their temporary maintenance.

To the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, the Commissioners are indebted for the establishment of the Prison Schools. The members of that Board at once complied with the request of the Commissioners for the establishment of the schools, and by the warm interest they have taken in their success and by their judicious selection of teachers, they have greatly lightened the labors of the Commissioners. The schools are opened every night from 7 to 9, and are attended by 210 prisoners. The time which has elapsed since they were established has been too short to determine their value, but the earnest desire to learn that has been evinced by the prisoners, encourages the belief that they will be beneficial as a means of moral improvement as well as of mental culture.

When the Penitentiary was erected on Blackwell's Island, the isolation of the site was properly regarded as its chief advantage. It was both a means of custody, and, by the seclusion of the prisoners, an enhancement of the punishment of offences. It is so no longer. The island is covered with hospitals and asylums; it is daily visited by large numbers of citizens and strangers from motives of curiosity or friendship or benevolence. The prisoners have more or less intercourse with the visitors, and the prison is a reproach to the charities of the island. They are degraded by its close proximity. The time is rapidly approaching when the quarries of the island, which form the chief subject of the labor of the prisoners, will be exhausted. Hart's Island, which is now owned by the Department, is in every respect a more eligible situation. It is distant from the main land and from the City, and the labors of the prisoners could be profitably employed for many years, in its cultivation and adornment. The expense of removing the materials of the old prison and erecting the new Penitentiary, would be inconsiderable.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To the Industrial School on Hart's Island are committed vagrant boys too old to be sent to the Nurseries on Randall's Island, habitual truants from school and incorrigible boys. Before the establishment of this School, boys of the classes referred to, if sent to the Nurseries, were, under the gentle discipline of those institutions, insubordinate; they incited the younger children to mischief, and their influence in all respects was demoralizing, or they were committed to the House of Refuge, where they associated with youthful criminals and learned the ways of crime. At Hart's Island the discipline is strict and suited to self-willed and self-reliant boys of mature years, but corporal punishment is not inflicted. They attend school daily for five hours, and the remainder of their time is devoted to play and light labor.

SCHOOLSHIP.

Under the authority conferred by the Legislature, a ship of 1,200 tons has been purchased and fitted up as a nautical school. Over 200 boys from 14 to 17 years of age have been collected who are learning the science of navigation and practical seamanship, under experienced officers, as well as the elementary branches of knowledge taught in the public schools. The rules governing the ship are those of the apprenticeships of the United States Navy.

The want of a nautical school in the port of New-York has long been obvious. As early as 1812, Rev. Dr. Stanford, of this City, earnestly directed the attention of the public authorities to the importance of such a school as a nursery for seamen, and as a means of rescuing from ruin a class of boys who, because of their adventurous dispositions, were not content to settle down to the ordinary and quiet avocations of life, and who, unless gratified, would find the excitement they loved in debauchery and evil practices.

The necessity of the school has grown with the increase of the City. The mercantile marine suffers for the want of intelligent seamen, and there are a multitude of boys fitted by temperament only for a seaman's life who are growing up in idleness and vagrancy. The course of instruction prescribed for the boys embraces every branch of seamanship, so that when they shall have completed their studies they will be competent not only to discharge the duties of able-bodied sailors, but they will possess the theoretical knowledge necessary to command a ship. The necessary alterations to the vessel were completed in September, since when she has made three trips to sea. On the return of Spring longer voyages will be undertaken. The progress of the boys both in respect to their studies in school and in learning the duties of sailors has been very satisfactory. A copy of the rules for the government of the ship are herewith submitted.

LABOR BUREAU.

The Legislature, at the last session, made an appropriation for a Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office. There is a large population living so near to the means of subsistence that when, from any cause, they are thrown out of employment, they are deprived of the comforts and sometimes the necessaries of life. The attempt was made last year by the Commissioners to organize a system by which persons so situated might be transferred to the West where labor is always in demand. It was proposed that employers should make application setting forth the number of persons they required, the kinds of work to be performed, and the rates of wages to be paid. The application was to be accompanied by a sum sufficient to defray the passage of the laborers required. The plan was published through the Western States, and several applications were received, but the wages offered were too low, and in no instance was money remitted to pay the expenses of travel. The scheme, though earnestly pressed by wise and philanthropic citizens, was abandoned, for the Commissioners do not deem themselves competent to expend the public moneys to facilitate emigration. They are charged with the support of the poor in the City of New-York, and they believe such support is legally, as in popular apprehension, simply the maintenance from day to day of the destitute. If the Commissioners, under the act of their creation, can pay the expenses of families to the West, to save them from want, they can for the like purpose provide them with the tools of their trades or other facilities to earn their livelihood here. In either category, the applications, if granted, would exhaust the means placed at their disposal. But the appropriation referred to for the establishment of an Intelligence Office, has enabled the Commissioners to attain the object in view without the resort to questionable powers. Since the office has been opened a large number of persons have been provided with employment at satisfactory wages, on the personal application of employers, many of whom are residents in other States.

The Intelligence Office was opened on the 15th June last. From that date to Jan. 1, there were 6,670 male applicants for employment, 11,813 female, and employment was obtained for 3,965 males, 11,013 females. The number of applicants for labor was 20,035.

The success of the Intelligence Office has been very gratifying. It has brought the employer and those seeking employment face to face, without the loss of time and without the payment of fees, and it has broken up, in some degree, the system of petty frauds on the poor, which constituted so serious a grievance as to require legislative interference.

HOUSELESS POOR.

There is no provision for the houseless poor. The Commissioners, in their last annual report, referred to the large number of poor but reputable persons who, deprived of home from various causes, are compelled to wander through the streets at night or to seek shelter at the Police Stations among vagrants and persons committed for intoxication. The necessity for houses of shelter is annually increasing, but the Commissioners have not deemed themselves at liberty to include them in their estimates before the expediency of their establishment shall have been determined by the Legislature.

It has been the practice of the Common Council to annually appropriate a sum of money for the relief of the blind. Two years since, at the suggestion of the Comptroller, the distribution of the money was made through this Department, and last year the appropriation was made direct to this Department by the Legislature, for distribution. In the absence of a law directing the Commissioners to provide specifically for the blind, they have regarded the duty as but temporary, and limited to the year for which the appropriation was made. If it shall be the pleasure of the Legislature to continue the relief to the blind, an appropriation of $28,000 will be required.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

The most difficult function of the Department is to relieve the simply necessitous or those in temporary need from want of employment. The sick poor have a claim on the charities of the public higher than those who may be suffering from misfortune or want of employment. To provide for the sick is to obey the dictates of sound policy, as well as of humanity, but the relief to other classes of the poor involves considerations of very grave import to the community. Of all the calamities that can befall a commonwealth none are more serious than a large pauper population, nor is there so fruitful a source of this great evil as lavish or indiscriminate charity. The inevitable consequence of public relief in such cases is to increase the evil which the relief is intended to avert. The energy and self-reliance of the recipient are destroyed in the precise ratio of the aid afforded. With each installment he is less disposed and less able to fight the battle of life, till at length he becomes a vagrant and a pauper, and perhaps a criminal.

In densely-populated countries where the competition of labor reduces wages in the most prosperous times to bare subsistence, and a reverse in trade or a short harvest throws large masses of the population on public charity to save them from starvation, the relief must be commensurate to the necessity of the case, and embrace the able bodied as well as the sick and infirm. Thus, in England, the number of persons receiving public charity on Jan. 1, 1869, was 1,040,569, of whom 183,162 were able bodied. It may well be questioned whether this frightful amount of human misery is not greatly attributable to the unwise regulations of former ages for the support of the poor. But with us there is no such overwhelming necessity. The instances of want among the able bodied are few and generally traceable to dissipation or loss of character, or they are widows struggling to rear families of children.

All applications for relief are made to the Chief Executive Officer of the Department, Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. To guard against fraudulent or improper applications, the City is divided into eleven districts, and a visitor is assigned to each, whose duty is to make personal examination into the condition of every applicant resident in his district and report thereon to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

The number who were receiving out-door relief on the

1st February, 1869, was	19,616 persons
1st August, 1869, was	2,656 persons
1st January, 1870, was	8,017 persons

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, there will be paid on all deposits on hand of $5 and over, interest for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.
E. E. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.

Thirty-third Dividend. A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st day of February, and unless drawn will be entitled to interest as a new deposit.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.
F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1. will draw interest from Feb. 1.

ASSETS......$1,814,312 10 | SURPLUS......$139,034 77

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 17, 1870.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first day of each month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax.)

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ALLOWED FROM FEB. 1, which is equal to Eight per Cent. per annum. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MEDICAL!

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 6 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNERSHIP of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA..........Jan. 29 | ANGLIA..........Feb. 19
CAMBRIA......Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26
IOWA...........Feb. 12 | EUROPA..........Mar. 5
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Feb. 11, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 4.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
CATHARINE WHITING,
Captain HOWES,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow and sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Feb. 3.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.—THE STEAMER CONNECTICUT, of the Troy line, arrived at Albany and Troy yesterday, and will leave for the above places (connecting with all railroads) from Pier No. 44 North River, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX & SONS, No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BACON, DENISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
OSCAR F. BACON,
FRED. DENISON,
LYMAN DENISON, JR.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE BUSINESS of the late firm of BACON, DENISON & CO. will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of BACON & DENISON, at No. 148 West 23d-st. OSCAR F. BACON,
LYMAN DENISON, JR.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. A. HAYT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. HAYT is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) E. A. HAYT,
JAMES WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIDENT of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—AS NURSE TO TWO CHILDREN, a Protestant woman with unexceptionable references; must have lived several years in one place; none other need apply to No. 8 East 12th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 26th inst.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as good cook, willing to assist in the washing; best City references required. Apply, after 2 o'clock to-day, at No. 91 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—APPLY BY letter in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, experience, age and references. BELCHER, PARK & CO., No. 41 Warren-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 8 West 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and game; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 42d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; understands bread and biscuits; also meats, soups, pastry and desserts; would assist with coarse washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American woman; or would take care of an invalid lady; can give a number of years' reference from her present employer at Harlem. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands bread and biscuit baking; good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 423 East 12th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and to assist with any other work; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objection to the country. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 38 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; would like a gentleman's or a small family's washing at her own house; first-class reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A THOROUGH French cook, also for an excellent English cook and a German housekeeper or nurse, teacher, &c.; also a German girl, &c.; cook, do.; housework and all other help, at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; is capable of doing up ladies' and gentlemen's linen in the best manner. Can be seen at No. 30 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE English girl, a situation as first-class cook; gets up recherche dinners and suppers; would engage by day work or permanently; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; also a good cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 490 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as thorough cook in a first-class boarding house or restaurant, by the day or week; best of reference. Call at No. 199 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly. Apply at No. 147 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist with grown children; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 1,271 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse. Is fully competent to take care of an infant; has best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; a good home more acceptable than big wages. Call for two days at No. 329 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook in all its branches, or would prefer laundress alone; is capable of fluting or mangling. Call at No. 391 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse and to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call or address No. 116 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business; excellent City references. Apply at No. 217 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get some washing at her own residence, by the dozen, week or month. Call at No. 49 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to general housework; City reference. Call for two days at No. 327 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 531 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; understands nursing or chamberwork. Call at No. 219 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., basement floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW woman and her daughter to do the housework of a small family; has the best of reference. Call at No. No. 346 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best references. Call for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Call in the store, No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do light housework. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, A situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 148 Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 316 East 31st-street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do housework; has City reference. Call at No. 224 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; will assist in washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—WASHING, IRONING AND fluting done in the neatest style at No. 291 1st-av., second floor, back room.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH, Scotch help our specialty, and Catholic and Protestant Irish constantly on hand at the International, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife, no incumbrance, a situation in a gentleman's family; wife as thorough cook, good washer and ironer; understands all styles of cooking; man as groom and coachman, or, as indoors; can wait well at table, clean plate, and willing to be otherwise useful; City or country; both can come well recommended for honesty, capability, &c. Apply to or address BROWN, No. 435 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, the former as coachman, the latter as good cook and good maker of bread; both are first-class servants, and wish to meet a first-class family; will be found civil and obliging. Address X., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as groom and coachman in a private family; perfectly understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses; first-class City reference. Address J. M., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery thoroughly; understands all branches; has six years' reference from last place. Call or address ALFRED BRIDGMAN, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding house or private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man; has best references from last employer as coachman. Address R. D., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as first cook and carver; City or country. Apply at WILLETTE'S, No. 22½ Cornelia-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française, sachant coiffer et faire les robes, avec de bons renseignements, désire se placer dans une famille. S'adresser au No. 19 West 12me rue; venir pour deux jours.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
In consequence of the great reduction in GOLD, and in order to make room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS, they will continue the
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES, IN NEW PATTERNS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.
The various stocks will be LARGELY REPLENISHED and STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS offered, to which they respectfully call attention.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 10 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. East side.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST.,
ON
THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870.
At 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.
In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS, of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS of the finest water and cut; also, ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c. of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb Jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.
TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.
The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of a FINE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising choice editions of Standard and Miscellaneous works in fine bindings—Prescott's Works, 15 vols. imp. calf gilt; Parry's Voyages, 6 vols. 4to.; London Punch, 61 vols. 4to. half morocco; Rudesel's Memoirs, extra illustrations; Waverley Novels, 27 vols., &c., &c. Books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7 o'clock, sale of a large collection of English books, comprising illustrated standard and miscellaneous works, fine editions, many scarce and curious works, French, German, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, &c.; also many engravings after Caracci, Prout, Claude, Correggio, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Thursday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Jan. 26, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,618 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
820 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Rush*, from Messina.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVERS' AND MORTGAGEES' CONTINUATION SALE—By order of the Supreme Court, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 26th, the entire furniture, fixtures and stock of the Glenham Hotel, Nos. 151, 153 and 155 5th-av., to be continued until the entire is disposed of.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH P. BROWNER and TOWNSEND JACKSON, composing firm of J. P. Browner & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph P. Browner and Townsend Jackson, composing firm of J. P. Browner & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to either of them, or their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARA NEUBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Clara Neuberger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Chevalier and Gabriel Chevalier, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja19-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE KARNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore Karner in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 11th day of January, 1870.
ja12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,611.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. CLARK and ABRAHAM BININGER, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of A. Bininger & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the joint and separate estate of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of January, 1870.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee,
ja26-law3wW* No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Peter W. Bedford, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, 1869.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, Assignee,
ja12-law3wW* No. 170 William-st.

NO. 2,153.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CAHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Louis Cahn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja12-law3wW* No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. JOYCE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel J. Joyce, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of June, 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
R. R. RANDOLPH, Assignee.
ja19-law3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
FOURTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 29, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
C. A. BYRNE & STARR.......................Directors
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 26,
Great and signal success of
MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
In the role of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
which is pronounced a finer rendering than any yet seen in New-York. The piece is produced with
A FINE CAST,
comprising M. Girrebeuck as Fritz, M. Duchesne as General Boum, M. Genot as Baron Puck, and M. Francis as Prince Paul.
SPLENDID COSTUMES
Made expressly for this revival.
THE LARGEST CHORUS
ever heard in Opera Bouffe. Splendid Mise-en-scene.
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
led by ROBERT STOEPEL, (by kind permission of A. Daly, Esq.)
Seats for sale six nights in advance, at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING,
COMEDIE—LA PAPILONNE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
CINDERELLA MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
THE WONDERFUL DENZERS,
in their extraordinary acrobatic exploits.
The laughable equestrian comicality entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
The spirited equestrian diversion called
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
in great variety, introducing
NEW ARTISTS and NEW ACTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.
CINDERELLA AT BOTH MATINEES.
CINDERELLA AT BOTH MATINEES.

LEVY'S GRAND FAREWELL
CONCERT,
At Association Hall, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, assisted by the following EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mme. MARIA SALVOTTI..............................Soprano
Mr. WM. MACDONALD, (Ole Bull Troupe).......Tenor
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON..............................Pianist
Mr. A. L. MORA, Organist.....................CONDUCTOR
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the music stores and at the door. Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8.

ORGAN RECITAL.
SAMUEL P. WARREN
will give his second recital of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the music stores and at the door.

RIVARDE MUSICAL CLUB.
Grand Concert in behalf of the Baptist Home for the Aged will be held in Apollo Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1 50 each, to be had at the principal music stores, Sheldon's Bookstore, and the Publication Society, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S 314TH successive "DEATH TO ENGLAND" LECTURE; PRESIDENTIAL GREENBACK COURSE OF 1,000. TAMMANY NEXT SUNDAY: ("Concupiscence, or Mental Adultery."—St. Paul.) Appointments: Owego, (second lecture,) 24th; Penn Yan, second lecture,) 25th; Oneida, (second lecture,) 26th; Elmira, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, (third lecture,) "Grand Fenian demonstration," 29th; New-York, Sunday, (sixth night,) 30th, "Old Fogies of the Bible;" Rome, 31st; Watertown, (second lecture,) Feb. 1; Cambridge, 2d; New-Brunswick, (second lecture,) 3d; Salem, 4th; Poughkeepsie, 5th; New-York, Sunday, (seventh night,) 6th; ("Muscular Christianity—Matthew, xiv., 27—'Hit his I; be not afraid;'") Waterbury, 7th; Pittsfield, 8th; Glen's Falls, 9th; Easton, (second lecture,) 10th; Danville, (second lecture,) 11th; Sunbury, 12th; New-York, Sunday, (eighth night,) 13th; (Deuteronomy, xxiii., 1; "No eunuch admitted in the dress circle;" Danbury, (second lecture,) 14th; Holyoke, (second lecture,) 15th; Northampton, (second lecture,) 16th; Springfield, second lecture,) 17th; Sing Sing, 18th. 150 engagements ahead. GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary,
No. 137 Grand-st.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 14.—THE seventh reunion of the Ninth Class Association will be held at the Grand Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 28, 1870, at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from either of the undersigned, or by addressing the Secretary, Box No. 6,727 Post Office.
JAS. A. LUCAS, President, No. 266 Grand-st.
JAS. R. UNDERWOOD, Treasurer, No. 80 Wall-st.

LECTURES

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lectures in aid of the building fund, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, embracing his recent tour in Europe and the Holy Land. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27—"The Old World;" Feb. 3—"The Holy Land;" Feb. 10—"Jerusalem." Tickets for the course, $1; single, 50 cents.

LECTURE ON CHARLOTTE BRONTE
BY
LAURA C. HOLLOWAY,
COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.

"THE OLD WORLD AS I SAW IT."—First lecture in the course at the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, corner 7th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

NO BAPTIST IN FAVOR OF CHURCH extension should fail to attend the course of lectures in aid of the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.,
over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLAVNUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY OF EDUCATION, speaking French and English, desires a situation as governess or companion to children; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 126 West 12th-st., near 6th-av., for one week, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

IRON WORKS.

IRON RAILS.
IRON RAILS of superior quality from the celebrated PARK GATE IRON COMPANY, of Rotherham, England. For sale by
WM. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
A SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office, for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Due notice will be given of the revival of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS, and of the production of MASKS AND FACES.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY
NATIVE TALENT TRIUMPHANT.
SURF;
OR,
SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW LOCAL COMEDY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
SEASON,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
And for the
SATURDAY MATINEES.
The great SURF SCENE NIGHTLY ENCORED!
THEATRE CROWDED!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
In consequence of the great success of SURF, the production of Mr. Augustin Daly's adaptation of FROU FROU is postponed till further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR...............................MAX MARETZEK
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.
LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the
FOURTH ANNUAL
BAL D'OPERA ITALIEN,
which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

THE THOMPSON
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
The most remarkable on this continent, is now on public exhibition at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 831 Broadway.
Open day and evening.
Free to all.
Sale begins Feb. 7.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Jan. 31, 1870.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

HOWARD MISSION
AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—JAMES A. BRIGGS speaks on Temperance, in the Chapel, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1870, at 7½ P. M. Let all come early.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss Fanny Janauschek, Recitation; Miss Anna Mehlig, Piano; Miss Henrietta Beebe, Soprano; Mr. Fred. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, Violin; Mr. C. Werner, Violoncello; Mr. George Matzka, Violin; Mr. Ferd. von Inten, Piano; and Mr. Charles Fradel, Accompanist.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., the Third Winter Exhibition, including the Third Annual Collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1865 of Columbia College will be held in the Society Library Building, in University-place, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. By order of the President, ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st prox., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered *free of expense* at the Navy Yards *herein specified*, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
One Taft's hand-punching machine, to punch a half-inch hole in a half-inch plate.
One index milling machine with countershafts, &c.
One pipe-cutting machine to cut up to four inches in diameter.
One iron frame shaping and moulding machine for wood with countershafts, &c., complete.
One screw cutting lathe, to swing 12 inches over bed and turn not less than 5 feet, with countershafts, &c., complete.
All the above tools to be of the best description manufactured in every respect, and to be selected, to supply deficiencies under the contract for class 32, schedule for 1869 and 1870, dated July 1, 1869, and must conform in quality as near to the contract as practicable.
16 four-pipe heating coils, 876 reducing tees, from ½ to ¼ and 1¼ to 1 inch, and 3,775 feet ⅜ to ¾ inch wrought-iron pipe for introducing heat and gas.
160 feet 3-inch iron pipe for repairing steam pipe.
31,250 feet, (15 feet long,) and 10,205 feet, (22 feet long,) B. M. 3-inch long-leafed yellow-pine plank, 10 inches wide.
50 tons (2,240 pounds to the ton) wrought-iron T rail, 50 pounds per yard.
1,500 pounds hook-head wrought-iron railway spikes, ⅝ inch.
32 kegs wrought-iron spikes, 6, 8 and 10 inch—½ and ⅝ inch.
6 Argand burners, noiseless, 2 gross iron burners, pillows and Scotch tips, 4 and 5 feet.
1 gross brass burners, 4 feet, for street lights.
2 plain and 2 flanged steel tyres to bore 3 feet inside, drain 5½ inches, face 1¼ to 1⅝ inches thick.
4 chilled-iron truck wheels, 18 or 20 inches diameter.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
25,000 cubic feet best quality white oak plank stocks, to be from 40 to 56 feet long, averaging 45 feet, and to be 14 inches square at top end.
20 tons (2,240 pounds to the ton) San Domingo lignumvitæ.
24 dozen brass cupboard locks, 3½ inches; 50 pounds copper wire, No. 14 W. G.
6 dozen ship augers, without screws, each 8-16, 9-16, 10-16 and 11-16.
600 gallons spirits turpentine.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
10,000 pounds rice, 15,000 pounds sugar, 12,000 pounds coffee, 8,000 gallons beans, 5,000 pounds mustard seed, 3,000 pounds pepper. All to be naval standard.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
375 feet wire rope, ⅝ inch in diameter, for smoke pipes. To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 32d-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, to produce their title deeds, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of or interest in any of such lands, buildings or premises to the care of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1870.
THOMAS MURPHY,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, } Commissioners.
JAS. S. HENNESSEY,

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1870.
First night
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
AND
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
will appear in the
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
Translated and adapted from Paul Feval's Drama "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Captain Henri de Lagardere..................Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers.......................Miss LE CLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues.....................Mr. L. R. Shewell
Hector Peyrolles..........................Mr. E. Coleman
The Regent Orleans......................Mr. F. C. Bangs
Carrickfergus..............................Mr. A. Fitzgerald
The Duke de Nevers......................Mr. G. Metkiff
Lemuel..Mr. T. E. Morris
Esop, a Hunchback.......................Mr. G. Loveday
Malicorne....................................Mr. F. G. Maeder
Bonnerman..................................Mr. C. Monroe
Diego...Mr. H. A. Rendle
The Duchess de Nevers................Mrs. Melinda Jones
(The popular tragic actress. Her first appearance on any stage for eight years.)
Zilla (a Zingara)............................Miss Ione Burke
Lords, Ladies, Gypsies, Guards, Attendants, &c., &c.
The drama will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN & SEAVER.
STAGE MECHANISM BY SHERWOOD.
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES BY LAUREYS.
ELEGANT NEW APPOINTMENTS BY BENEDICT.
The original music under the direction of Signor OPERTI.
The play produced under the supervision of L. J. VINCENT, Stage Manager.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....................................Proprietor
The great French Drama,
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.
Jocrisse, the Juggler........Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
Third week of the charming vocalist,
MISS NULLY PEIRIS.
Jerrold's rattling Comedietta,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper..........................Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
MONDAY, TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY.
ADMISSION..............................FIFTY CENTS
NOTICE.—The advanced state of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
(by JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN B. McDONOUGH,) enable the management to announce that the first representation of this
EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION
will take place POSITIVELY on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Grand Opera House will be closed on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 28, 29, for final rehearsals of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
preparatory to its first public representation on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8
THE DOUBLE BILL. A FEAST OF FUN
PAUL PRY AND ROBERT MACAIRE.
HOUSES THRONGED. HOUSES THRONGED
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. TWO PIECES
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. EVERY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. EVENING,
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. WEDNES'Y
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. AND
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. SATURD'Y
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. MATINEES.
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. UNTIL
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. FURTHER
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. COME
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. EARLY.
NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. L. FOX will shortly appear as Aminadab Sleek and Tobias Shortcut. Also as Hamlet.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
TWO "ORIGINAL" OF ALL "CARDIFF" GIANTS.

At 2 daily,	At 8 P. M.,
WILLIAM TELL	IXION and DORABELLA
OLIVIA AND ROSA	LISA WEBER
RAND SISTERS	Burlesque Company.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
LAST NIGHTS of BAD DICKEY and ALLEN PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. ROBERT NICKLE, the World's Prestidigitateur. Prof. ROBERTS' Magical Allusions. All the six theatres open. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. In active preparation,
THE SEVEN.
Copyright secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS, OR GOLD AT 165!
INDORSED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC AS BEING THE BEST PANTOMIME OF THE AGE.
25,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

STECK'S HALL.......................NO. 141 8TH-ST.
SOIREE MUSICALE
OF THE
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, at 8 O'CLOCK.

CARNAVAL—1870.
5ME GRAND BALL.
PARE AND TRAVESTIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS de L'HARMONIE
THIS EVENING. JAN. 26. THIS EVENING.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT CARNIVALISTIC NOVELTIES,
NEW AND ORIGINAL QUADRILLE,
KO-KO-RI-KO,
Arranged by
MAESTRO BRIDIDI.
Danced by the pupils of the renowned
PROFESSOR MARKOWSKI.
Great Parisian Extravaganza,
CRESOPANPOPIVAS,
&c., &c., &c.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 MUSICIANS,
UNDER THEODORE THOMAS' DIRECTION.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1870. }
NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMPANY to the "Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie," at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY evening, Jan. 26, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up coaches will form in 14th-st. towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection. JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AVE., NO. 309.—AN ENTIRE second floor to rent, with board, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms, dressing-room and private bath, all communicating, handsomely and fully furnished. Parties vacating will offer undoubted references for same.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-square.—Large and elegantly furnished rooms, fronting the park, suitable for two families and a few gentlemen; location unsurpassed; table and appointments first class; references.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board by applying to R. H. SMITH, No. 82 Beekman-st., N. Y., or at 69 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A NICE, LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM to a single gentleman; $2 a week; first-class private house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished, with excellent board, at reasonable prices, for single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two rooms, with board, No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire floor to let, with private table; references given and required.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A front room, second story, in house of a private family, at No. 96 West 11th-st.; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED bed and sitting room, on second floor, to let with board. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND six children desire board in the country, not over 1½ hours from City Hall; four rooms needed; or will exchange a City house for a country residence. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,091 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR ONE month, for a gentleman and wife, near 6th-av., between 33d and 43d sts., with dinner at noon. Address, with terms, Post Office Box No. 144, Southport, Conn.

ALBANY.

Clerks' Salaries Again—To Protect Persons Accused of Lunacy—Bribery—More Information Called for—The New Charter for New-York—The Governor's Nominees to be Confirmed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole at the opening of the session to-day, and discussed several bills of minor importance, among them Mr. BERGEN's bill to prevent the use of old or second-hand barrels for packing sugar, flour or meal. The bill was found to be so loosely drawn as to require a reference back to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CLERKS' SALARY BILL.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the House reconsidered the vote of Saturday by which the bill to increase the salaries of clerks in the State departments was defeated, and passed the bill by ayes 92, nays 23. The increase only applies to the present year, and its passage was urged mainly on the ground that similar bills had been passed by the Republican Legislatures during the war. The logic of this argument is only apparent on the theory that the war still rages, which I believe is a standing delusion with the Democracy. Mr. MURPHY's bill to increase the wages of all laborers in the employ of the State will now be in order.

BILL TO PREVENT THE MANUFACTURE OF LUNATICS.

Mr. HUSTED to-day introduced a much needed bill to put a stop to the rascally devices frequently resorted to of late years to get rid of troublesome people by smuggling them into Lunatic Asylums on pretence of their being insane. The bill provides that no person shall be treated as insane until after due investigation into his mental condition, made in the following manner: A petition for such an investigation shall first be presented to the Commissioners of State Charities, who shall immediately notify the County Judge, (or, in New-York, the City Judge,) who shall then appoint a committee of three, one of whom shall be a reputable lawyer and another a skillful physician, and this Committee shall proceed to make the investigation and report the mental condition of the person examined. No testimony regarding the question of sanity extending back more than two years anterior to the investigation shall be admitted; and if the person charged with insanity desire it, and the Committee are of opinion that he is competent to make a reasonable request, he shall be permitted to have the question of his sanity determined by a jury of twelve men.

BRIBERY.

Mr. HUSTED called up his resolutions providing for amendments to the Constitution touching the subject of bribery. The proposed amendments are very rigid, and apply not only to members of the Legislature and all officials, but to bribery in elections. It requires all Legislators and office-holders to take an oath before entering upon their duties that they have not obtained their election by the payment or promise of money or other reward, either directly or indirectly. Mr. JACOBS moved to refer the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee which was carried, and they are doubtless supposed to have received a permanent burial; but the Democracy will not be able, thus easily, to escape regarding their vote on the bribery question.

CALLING FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY has taken the hint of your correspondent, and extended the scope of his Saturday's call for information from New-York officials. To-day he offered a resolution calling upon Hon. THOS. C. FIELDS, Corporation Attorney of New-York, and member of the Assembly, to report within ten days the fines collected by him for violation of corporation ordinances during the past six months, and what was done with the same; also, what fines were remitted and by whose authority. There does not appear to be a very warm personal attachment between Colonel MURPHY and Mr. FIELDS, albeit they both belong to the unterrified City Democracy; and accordingly, after the resolution had been read by the Clerk, Mr. FIELDS arose and stated that he presumed the House understood the personal feeling that had instigated the resolution of his colleague, but nevertheless he hoped the resolution would pass. His reports were made monthly to the Comptroller of New-York, and the information sought for might be all found in the office of that functionary; yet he was perfectly willing to furnish the same information to this body. The law, he said, *"proscribed"* (sic) his duties as Corporation Attorney, and he had always endeavored to perform them, and all other official duties, to the best of his ability, and he was not at all loth to make the report called for. The resolution was adopted.

THE COMING CHARTER.

It is reported that a new charter for New-York City has been agreed upon by the Tammany leaders in New-York, and will be brought up here and introduced some time this week. The main feature of the charter, so far as can be ascertained, is the giving to the Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain the appointment of all the heads of departments under the City Government. It is not likely to meet with favor from a majority of the New-York delegation, who will not be content with any plan for the government of that City that excludes the Board of Aldermen from any voice in the appointments. Enough Republicans, however, may be induced to vote for it as the least of several evils, to carry it through the Legislature in spite of the disaffected members from New-York. At any rate the "Ring" need not be disheartened, but let them bring on their charter.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANAL MANAGEMENT.

The Central Committee of the "Commercial Union" held a meeting here to-day, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS in the chair, and counseled together, relative to the provisions of forthcoming bill which they are going to introduce to the Legislature to carry into effect the improved plan for the management of the canals, embodied in the resolutions passed by the Canal Convention held in Rochester last week. The Committee are to have a hearing before the Canal Board and get their suggestions on the subject before introducing the bill.

THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were not important. Another Executive Session is to be held to-morrow, when, it is reported, some definite action will be taken on the Governor's nominees. The Governor is much chagrined at the want of confidence manifested by his Senatorial advisers in his action, and the unseemly quarrels that have broken out in his party so early in the session. "A decent respect for the opinions of mankind" requires that these squabbles among Democratic Senators over the petty spoils of office should be speedily ended, and it is said that the Governor has made such promises with regard to future nominations as will secure the confirmation, to-morrow, of those already sent in.

ESCAPE OF GAS.

The Assembly are to hold their first evening session to-night to discuss the resolutions asking our Congressmen to urge the repeal of all duties on salt, coal and railroad iron. The whole subject of tariff and protection to home industry will be brought into the discussion, and the amount of gas that will be let off will be immense. Lieutenant Governor ALVORD is bound to protect salt at all hazards, for he comes from Syracuse, and was sent here for that purpose. The salt men could not have an abler champion of their interests, but whether he will succeed in maintaining the Syracuse salt monopoly for another year is exceedingly doubtful. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The amendments by the House to the bill relative to the Mechanics' Association of Utica were concurred in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In addition to a number of local bills, the following were introduced:

By Mr. TWEED—To lay out Grand-avenue, in Newtown, Queens County.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to crimes punishable with death; also, relative to the trial of accessories before the fact; also, to grant new trials in convictions before Oyer and Terminer; also, to authorize the further improvement of Prospect Park.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Chartering the City of Yonkers.

By Mr. [illegible]—Regulating County Clerks' fees and compensation.

By Mr. WOODIN—Amending the act for fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the act providing for additional buildings for lunatics in New-York.

By Mr. NORTON—Chartering the Housesmiths' Mutual Protective Association of New-York City.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills, among others, were passed:

Amending the act for the government of New-York; extending the General Manufacturing law; amending the act to provide for the sale of real estate of lunatics; prescribing the jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions, and to provide for the appointment of Justices of Sessions.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE PAVEMENT.

On motion of Mr. CREAMER, the Committee on Municipal Affairs was directed to learn by what authority Fifth-avenue, New-York, is used to experiment with certain pavements, and report what legislation is necessary to remove the obstructions thereby.

NEW WORK ON THE CANALS.

Mr. HARDENBURGH moved that no new work on canals shall be let now, or hereafter authorized by law until the Legislature shall appropriate and raise the money to pay for the prosecution of the same. Tabled under the rule.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate disposed of the following bills, as noted:

Providing for the revision of the statutes of the State. Third reading.

Amending the act authorizing banking. Progress reported.

Authorizing the Richmond County Supervisors to issue bonds to pay the debts of the county. Third reading.

Amending the act to lay out, &c., Second and Fourth avenues in New-Utrecht. Third reading.

Progress was reported in several other bills of no general importance, and others passed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following are the most important of the bills introduced:

By Mr. TIGHE—Organizing the General Terms of the Supreme Court under the new Judiciary article. Also to appraise all canal claims against the State.

By Mr. ALABEN—Amending and consolidating the Game laws.

By Mr. DROLL—Relative to the Excise Commissioners of Kings County.

By Mr. SKILMAN—Providing for registering railroad bonds.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Amending the act to protect the ice gatherers.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—Chartering the Jones Yacht Club of New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—Relative to the New-York Court of Special Sessions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To erect a public market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the act simplifying proceedings in State Courts.

By Mr. HATHAWAY—Chartering the village of Warren, Orange County.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Amending the act relative to the compensation of Sing Sing Prison officers.

By Mr. HUSTED—To prevent injury and loss of life on railroads; and for uniforms for the employes; also relative to lunatics.

By Mr. JACOBS—To exempt money loaned on bond and mortgage from taxation.

By Mr. PEARSALL—Amending the Flushing Road and Highway act.

THE ORIOLE CLUB BILL.

A bill introduced by Mr. MURPHY, chartering the Oriole Club of New-York, called out some discussion. Mr. FIELDS raised the question that the statute required the societies to give twenty days' notice of intention to apply for a charter.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and ALVORD answered that that statute did not stand in the way of the action of this Legislature, which could do anything under the Constitution.

Mr. JACOBS called attention to the fact that the statute cited was directory to the associations, and not to the Legislature.

Mr. WHITE raised the constitutional question that charters shall be obtained under general laws, when possible; also, that a law must be repealed before its provisions can be overridden.

Mr. ALVORD showed that the Constitution left it discretionary with the Legislature. He also held that the Courts would sustain any law passed here, even if it conflicted with a previous law.

The Chair decided the point of order raised by Mr. FIELDS not well taken, for the reason that the introduction of the bill was a constitutional act.

Mr. FIELDS moved the rejection of the bill.

The Chair said the proposition was to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. FIELDS declined to do this, and Mr. JACOBS appealed, in order to have the question settled.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HUSTED called up his resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution as to bribery and corruption at elections. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BURNS' resolution calling on the Comptroller of Brooklyn to report forthwith if the registered bonds ordered by law have been issued, was adopted.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY moved a special committee to inquire whether the two late Canal Appraisers have decided on the Black River Claims without having the customary hearing. Laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the New-York Corporation Attorney report within ten days the amount of fines collected by him within the past six months, and what disposition has been made of the same; also, the number of fines remitted, and by whose authority. Adopted.

THE STATE SALT WORKS.

Mr. MOSELY introduced a bill amending the act concerning the Salt Springs.

It abolishes the office of Superintendent of Salt Springs, and provides for appointing a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

PAY OF CLERKS.

Mr. JACOBS called up the motion to reconsider the vote against the passage of the bill allowing additional compensation to clerks in the State Department. The motion prevailed, and the bill passed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House disposed of the following bills, among others, as noted:

Relative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York. Third reading.

To charter the Long Island Schuetzen Hall Association. Third reading.

To preserve the public health by preventing the repacking of flour, sugar, &c., in old barrels.

Some debate sprung up as to the sweeping nature of the bill, Mr. HUESTED claiming it would prohibit the use of barrels. The Committee reported progress, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee to be perfected.

Recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House held a session this evening to discuss the reports on the tariff, submitted several days since. The majority report proposed the exemption from duty of tea, coffee, sugar, salt, coal, pig and railroad iron. The minority report was in favor of a protective tariff.

Mr. JACOBS moved to substitute for both a report in favor of revenue, and opposed a protective tariff. A discussion followed, when, in order to get a vote on the reports, Mr. JACOBS withdrew the substitute.

Mr. WHITE moved that further discussion be postponed until Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lost.

The question was then taken on the minority (Mr. ALVORD's) report, and it was lost—yeas 31, nays 65, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alvord, Baker, Berry, Bradford, Butterfield, Delano, Deming, Dimmick, Eaker, C. N. Flenagin, Foster, Franklin, Graham, Green, Hewitt, Hull, Huested, Johnson, Lowery, Oatman, Parker, Pierce, Selkreg, Seward, Sniper, Stevenson, West, White, Wilson, Winans, Wood—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bamler, Bennett, Bergen, Blair, Blossom, Brown, J. Brown, S. L. Brown, Burns, Cary, Cavanagh, Clark, Cook, Coon, J. Davis, Decker, Dodge, Droll, Fields, Flagg, R. Flanagan, Flynn, Fuller, Hall, Hasbrouck Hathaway, Haver, Hennesey, Horton, Howe, Irving, Jacobs, Jerred, Kiernan, Krack, La Moree, Lanahan, Lawrence, Littlejohn, Martine, Miner, Mitchell, Mosely, O. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtman, Nelson, Pease, Plunkett, Ray, Remer, Ronan, Sanborn, Shanahan, Sleight, Snow, the Speaker, Steele, Sweet, Teft, Walker, Wright, Young—65.

The majority report was then adopted—yeas 61, nays 59. Adjourned.

Reputed Snap Judgment Against the State—Secret Awards to Black River Claimants.

From the Albany Argus of yesterday.

It is rumored in official circles that the two Canal Appraisers, in whose place Governor HOFFMAN has sent in to the Senate the names of Colonel NORTH and Mr. GREEN, of Niagara, have decided, without awaiting argument, the Black River claims, amounting to three-fourths of a million of dollars. This, it is said, was done without the knowledge of Appraiser BROOKS, and, of course, without his participation.

It will be recollected that the resignation of Appraiser BROOKS, received by the Governor last week, turned out to have been without authority. Who sent it, and why it was sent in, remains a mystery. If the device to get rid of BROOKS was connected with the purpose to make these decisions, the affair presents some curious problems as to the relations between Mr. BROOKS and his colleagues, the outgoing Appraisers.

But Radicalism always goes out this way—in a fume of disagreeable odor.

The *Journal* says the awards referred to, we have been informed by Appraiser ROCKWAY, were made on the 31st of December last, by himself and Appraiser WASSON.

Foreign Mail Contracts.

The Postmaster General has now completed all the arrangements connected with the carrying of the foreign mails. Contracts have been made with all the new lines engaged, for two years' service. The first arrangement with the Williams & Guion line was merely temporary, but on Monday the Company entered into a contract with the Government to carry the English mails for two years, as the Hamburg and other lines have done. The Postmaster-General wished to have the day of this line changed from Wednesday to Thursday, but objection was made on the other side, and Wednesday remains the sailing day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There was a large increase yesterday in the number of cases of small pox reported, fifteen being verified. They were all found in the infected district heretofore described, and among the emigrant population, that appears to suffer exclusively from the disease. There have been no deaths, however, reported since Monday, and Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS believes that the disease is becoming more amenable to treatment.

A number of the members of the German School Club of the Thirteenth Ward visited the public schools of their ward, day before yesterday, accompanied by Messrs. GERMANN, HOLSTEN and IRVING, of the present Board of School Trustees, and some former School Trustees. They visited the several class rooms of the two primary and two grammar schools of the ward, and were pleased with the recitals and the good order and discipline. The public schools of the ward are attended by about 4,300 pupils, the majority of whom are children of German parents.

One of the most promising balls of the remainder of the season is that of the New-York Fire Department, which will occur at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street. The object is a charitable one, the entire net proceeds going to the widows and orphans of the late Volunteer Department, and there is reason to belive that the efforts of this year will be even more successful than those of the past.

The Howard Mission is doing a good work among the poor and degraded of the Fourth Ward. Besides other excellent means of interesting these people, the directors have provided free concerts, lectures, readings, &c., which are given every week, and thus far with remarkable success. The concert of last Monday evening was, perhaps, the leading feature of the course, when Professor MUNN's orchestra and Miss CAROLINE V. HUTCHINGS were assisted by the Mission children in an excellent programme of music. The sweet songs of Miss AGNES LEWIS, one of the brightest pupils of the institution, won especial notice by their happy delivery. This (Wednesday) evening a temperance lecture (greatly needed) will be delivered by Mr. JAMES A. BRIGGS.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the "blind preacher," delivered his familiar lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening. The proceeds are devoted to the benefit of the mission work of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes.

The name of the German singing society that will give a masked ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Feb. 15, is "The New-York Saengerrunde," (New-York Singer's Circle.) A typographical error in the name occurred in the list of German masked balls as published yesterday. To the list is to be added a masked ball which will be given by the singing society "Eichenkranz," (Oak Wreath,) at Irving Hall, Feb. 14.

In aid of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, a course of three lectures is to be delivered in the church, West Fifty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, by Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON. The lectures, in which he will describe his recent tour through Europe and the Holy Land, are to be given on the evenings of Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and Feb. 10, with a view to raising money for the completion of a new house of worship for the congregation.

The Twenty-second Regiment Ball, which takes place on the 8th prox., at the Academy of Music, promises to be the event of the season. It is announced that Prince ARTHUR and suite will be present on that occasion, and will probably appear in uniform. This fact alone will suffice to draw a crowd.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of Harmony Division, No. 5, Sons of Temperance, took place at their Hall, No. 200 East Broadway, Monday evening, 24th inst., and proved to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind that has taken place in some time. The proceedings were opened with prayer by WM. B. WESCOTT, Sen., when, after after listening to introductory remarks by the Worthy Patriarch, the large audience was entertained with solos by Misses ALIDA WOOD, MORAN and CURRAN, Messrs. W. E. MCDONOUGH, D. SCOTT and BUCKINGHAM. Recitations by Professor N. F. NICKERSON were followed by stirring addresses from G. W. BUNGAY, "Ned Buntline," S. N. MORSE, and Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. The music was under the direction of Mr. THEODORE BARR.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of EDWARD PURTELL, the man who was fatally injured on Sunday by the machinery of a Jersey City ferry boat. The evidence showed that a rail protected the machinery, and the deceased must have crawled over to warm himself, and being intoxicated fell into the machinery. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of JAMES CASEY, the boy who was fatally burned at a fire on Monday night at No. 9 Worth-street. The evidence taken did not inculpate any one, as it appeared the family were well aware of their danger, and wasted time in the effort to secure property. A verdict of accidental death was accordingly rendered.

Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER announce a bankrupt's sale of diamonds and jewelry, of great value, commencing to-morrow, at their gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

JULIUS KNOPF and ABRAHAM ROSENHEIM, charged with having executed a false tobacco manufacturers' bond for one EDWARD LAWRENCE, were held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, yesterday.

An effort will be made by the United States Attorney to bring the celebrated Fullerton case to trial during the February Term of the Circuit Court, he having given notice of his intention to defendant's counsel.

The charges of frauds made against Alderman BARKER, IGNATZ GLASKY and others, proprietors of a distillery in West Eighth-street, have been arraigned for hearing on Friday next. The Government officials are seriously perplexed about the case on account of the unreliability of their witnesses.

The annual ball of the Hope Lodge, No. 244, took place last evening, at the Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. WILLARD C. BLACK, Master; WM. A. ANTEN, Senior Warden; GEO. W. WATERBURY, Junior Warden, and under their superintendence the ball was a complete success.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JOSEPH MC GOWAN and DAVID DEGNAN were arraigned on a charge of breaking into the house of GARRETT E. WONANTS on the preceding evening. The prisoners were observed to leave the premises by Officer TOMMS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who arrested them and found in their possession $45 worth of property belonging to Mr. WONANTS. The prisoners were held to answer.

EDWARD POSEY had an altercation yesterday in a liquor store, No. 48 Laurens-street, with FRANCIS TIERNEY, when the latter struck POSEY in the eye with a glass inflicting a deep wound. TIERNEY was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge SHANDLEY, and committed in default of $300 bail.

CHAS. BONE was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for stealing property worth $40 from the house of JOHN RANSOM, No. 106 King-street.

CATHARINE HOLMES, aged 73 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 60 James-street, of old age. JAMES VALELY also died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Avenue C. Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests in both cases.

Yesterday morning the dead body of WM. COOLEY was found on the shore of Staten Island. He was employed as pilot of the steamer *Kill von Kull* running between New-York and Elizabethport. He was a man of good habits and it is supposed that he had a fit and falling into the water was drowned. He lived on Staten Island, and it was his custom to cross early in the morning to assume his duties, as his boat left at 6 A. M.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of JAMES TUMALTY, a clerk, aged 21, residing at No. 87 Union-street, Brooklyn, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on Monday, at No. 10 Warren-street, by the fall of an elevator.

DIEDRICH BARGFRIED, of No. 2 West-street, was met on the Battery, Sunday night, by JAMES MCCARTHY and an unknown confederate, who seized him and robbed him of a pocket book containing $140. MCCARTHY was subsequently arrested, and being arraigned before Alderman MOORE at the Tombs, yesterday, was fully committed for trial. The confederate has eluded arrest. The money was, of course, not recovered.

GEORGE W. BUNGAY will lecture for the Union Temperance Society of the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, next Friday evening. Mr. BUNGAY is one of the most effective of lecturers, and his audience will doubtless pass a pleasant evening with him.

BROOKLYN.

MOSES MORRIS, of No. 46 East Warren-street, was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, charged with carrying on business as a tobacco dealer without having paid the special tax. He was held for examination.

The second trial of EDWIN PERRY, for the alleged murder of THOMAS HAYES, the watchman of HARBECK's stores in Furman-street, on the evening of the 28th December last, will begin in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 165. Only two deaths from smallpox are reported. There were fourteen from disease of the brain, twenty-five from pneumonia, and twenty-six from consumption.

Mr. C. S. QUIMBY, one of the jurors at the recent Perry trial, whose card appeared in the TIMES yesterday, setting forth that the statement in the morning papers after the trial was incorrect, as the jury did not stand ten for conviction of murder and two for acquittal, but ten for manslaughter in the third degree and two for acquittal, now says that [illegible] the jury did stand ten for conviction of murder in the first degree, and two for acquittal.

A tea-party and musical festival will be held in the Ninth-street M. E. Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. The music will be under the leadership of Mr. WM. RUTHERFORD.

Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, President of the Union Ferry Company, in response to a reporter's inquiries yesterday, said that the Company now await the action of the Mayor and Comptroller in response to their last communication. They cannot, he says, run the ferry on the terms proposed, and if the City Government persist in the ultimatum for the renewal of the lease, there will result a serious loss to business, communications between the two cities will be impeded, and many matters jeopardized. As the thing now stands, the Company can do nothing until they hear again from the authorities. The Company anxiously await news from them, that the question may be settled in some way satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The sixth anniversary of the Progressive Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 10, was held at their hall, Ninth-street, near North First, Williamsburg, last evening. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. F. MADDEN and J. A. THOMPSON. The choir of the Division sang several spirited choruses, and solos and duets were given with consummate taste by Sisters Sophie Luce, Sarah Fellows, Adeline Gillette, Hester Oakes, J. Rutherford, Sarah Rhodes, and Messrs. W. Rutherford, Geo. Buckman, Henry Rhodes, J. A. Wells, J. E. Hansel and M. J. Rutherford. The evening's entertainment was concluded with a bountiful supper, followed by dancing until morning. The anniversary was a pleasant affair throughout.

The Nassau and Brooklyn Presbyteries met in the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Remsen and Clinton streets, yesterday. The united meeting was presided over by Rev. ALEX. MILLER. A resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, was unanimously adopted; it was as follows: That in the judgment of this Convention it is expedient to establish a Synod of Long Island.

HOWARD CARROLL will deliver his lecture, "The Lakes of Killarney, or an Irishman at Home," in the Masonic Temple, in Williamsburg, this evening. Mr. CARROLL describes many of the most interesting features in Irish scenery, with many humorous features of Irish character. The proceeds of the lecture are to be given to the Ladies' Society of St. Peter's and Paul's Church.

The body of a male infant was found in an excavation in Meeker-avenue, E. D., on Monday. It appears that the baby was about two days old, had been born alive, and had evidently been left out to die. No clue has been obtained as to its parentage.

MARTIN MULLIGAN, a junkman, in Bridge-street, near York, being somewhat inebriated the other evening, got into the society of two persons who flattered him that he was just as good as they were, and after he parted with them he discovered that his $35 gold watch was not in his pocket.

JOHN OTTENDOFF, a German, 34 years of age, has been missing from his home in Dikeman-street since the 7th inst., and WM. CROCKER, a telegrapher, has been missing from the residence of his brother, No. 183 High-street, since the 12th inst.

The number of visitors at Prospect Park last week was 70,990, and on Sunday 26,246.

NEW-JERSEY.

During Monday night a gang of river thieves jumped on the deck of the schooner *Napoleon*, and finding they were observed speedily decamped in their boat, but not without firing a parting salute at LEMING, the watchman. The latter discharged several shots at the retreating thieves, and he thinks with good effect, as he observed one of them drop his oar and throw up his arms. One boat was left behind by the thieves in their hurry to escape which contained three hawsers and quantity of rope. The boat and its contents are in possession of Mr. LEMING, shipkeeper of the *Napoleon*.

At noon yesterday some workmen in Morgan-street, Jersey City, discovered a party of boys kicking about what was supposed to be a bundle of rags, but on examination proved to be the remains of a male infant. The body was given in charge of a Police officer, who consigned it to the temporary custody of Justice HAYBECK. The body was horribly bruised, and evidences of strangulation were perceptible. The child was about three months old. The general impression is that the babe has been murdered, and its remains thrown into the gutter during the night.

Late on Monday night Officer CARROLL, of the Jersey City Police, arrested CHARLES BOWEN and his wife HARRIET, on a charge of stealing various small articles to the amount of $40 from a boarding house keeper named Mrs. RANSOM, who resides at No. 106 King-street, New-York, and from whom they rented a furnished room. The pawn tickets of the goods were found in their possession. The accused were removed to New-York yesterday afternoon. It is also alleged that they swindled several generous persons in New-York by representing that they were collecting money for an invalid widow.

Yesterday morning two private watchmen of Hoboken appeared before Justice WHITE and stated that about 2:30 o'clock in the morning they were stopped by four men who threatened to shoot them. The watchmen, whose names are DAVIS and TIERNE, inveigled their aggressors to the Police Station, but on arriving there they allege that Sergeant RING refused to lock them up and told the watchmen to go about their business. As the accused are unknown to their complainants, Justice WHITE suggested the uselessness of issuing warrants for their arrest, but recommended that they report Sergeant RING's conduct to the Common Council.

Mayor RYLE, of Paterson, President of the Ryle Silk Manufacturing Company, has received a letter from Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, in which the latter states that in order to encourage the growth of and facilitate the trade in silk worms in this country, they are to be exempted from export duty in the expectation that in a few years a commerce amounting to many millions of dollars annually may be established with France and Italy. Mr. RYLE proposes to send agents or circulars through all the Southern States, offering to purchase all the cocoons raised there.

A correspondent assures us that the shooting of a boy in Elizabeth by another boy named STEPHEN ELLIOT on Saturday was entirely accidental; that the parents of the injured lad are convinced of this; and that the injuries, made by a shot, and not by a bullet, are exceedingly slight.

Yesterday morning Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, released CONRAD BAUM, on furnishing bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of forging the name of CORNELIUS MAYBEE, of Union Township, to an ostensible order for furniture. The wife of BAUM was likewise bailed, in a like sum, on a charge of stealing a gold breastpin and various articles of clothing from CORNELIUS MAYBEE, while living as a domestic with him.

Yesterday morning PATRICK CONNOR was committed by Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, for continued cruelty to his wife by kicking her, pulling out her hair, and neglecting to provide for her.

Early yesterday morning, during the progress of a ball for the benefit of the Erie Railroad strikers, in Jersey City, one of the latter quarreled with some outsiders, and a general fight ensued, which at one time threatened to end seriously. The combatants were arrested and fined.

FREDERICK HONEYWELL, who escaped from the Reform School, at Jamesburg, a few days ago, was captured at Newark last evening.

The varnish factory of WM. H. BANNISTER, in Vesey-street, Newark, was partially destroyed by fire at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is about $6,000. The stock, which was damaged to the extent of $5,000, was insured for $3,000.

The Justices of the Peace and the Constables of Newark have formed an association to take measures, in conjunction with the Justices throughout the State, to effect the modification of the law regulating Justices' and Constables' fees. The President of the new association is Justice JOHN ROSE.

The Methodist clergymen of New-Jersey are considering a proposition for holding a State Convention.

In the Essex County Courts, yesterday, Henry F. Cook, James P. Gamberton, Andrew Sheridan, Francis McGuirk and Alsop Monroe pleaded not guilty to charges of assault and battery.

At noon yesterday Captain ALDORITTA, a Spaniard, residing at Hoboken, and in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was arrested charged with having stabbed a man named JAMES MCCORMACK. The accused is held pending an examination.

D. S. GREGORY, Jr., has published a card denying the rumor that the Cunard Steamship Company are about removing the present location of their docks in Jersey City.

Violations of the Revenue Laws—Extensive Seizures of Tobacco.

The following seizures have been made by Deputy PUFFER, by order of Collector BAILEY, on information lodged by Assistant Assessor HARVEY:

Eleven cases smoking tobacco, weight 1,300 pounds, value $600, seized at No. 182 Water-street; 32 cases smoking tobacco, weight about 2,600 pounds, value $1,150, seized at No. 164 Water-street; 148 cases smoking tobacco, weight about 12,600 pounds, value about $4,000, seized at No. 166 Water-street; 18 cases smoking tobacco, weight about 2,000 pounds, value $800, seized at No. 122 Water-street; 5 cases, about 242 pounds, value $150, seized at No 90 Water-street; 78 cases smoking tobacco, weight about 2,800 pounds, value $1,800, seized at No. 8 Bridge-street, 200 pounds smoking tobacco, value about $150, seized at No. 78 Water-street; 27 cases smoking tobacco, about 1,450 pounds, value $700, seized at No. 94 Front-street; total weight about 23,500 pounds, value about $9,000. These seizures were made for alleged violation of law in the process of manufacture. The tobacco comes from Virginia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Central, 103¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ₽ ton. Sugar dull, both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. ₽ cental for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, all of which are American.

PROVISIONS—Lard is excited; sales have been made at 75s. per cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d. Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of Cotton yesterday were incorrectly given, instead of 18,000 bales they should have been 25,000.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer and better prices are realized.

HAVRE, Jan. 25.—Cotton opened active and firm at 138f. ₽ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on spot, and 138f. for Low Middling afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway shares, 18; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾; Illinois Centrals, 103¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed buoyant; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 21s. 3d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 29s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Turpentine firm at 29s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 77c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 91⅞@92 for the issue of 1862.

BREMEN, Jan. 25.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Jan. 25.—Petroleum opened quiet at 15 marc bancos 12 schilling.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

MANILA, Dec. 6, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—HEMP, $11 ₽ picul. SUGARS nominal; the total shipments of Sugar to San Francisco during 1869 amounted to 120,741 piculs. CORDAGE steady at $16 ₽ picul. EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 5d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet and steady at $3 75@$5 for Spring Extra. WHEAT quiet at 80½c.@80¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled at 80½c.@81c. for cash, and seller February. CORN quiet at 71c.@71½c. for Regular No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominally 71½c.@71¾c. OATS dull at 39½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet; No. 2 declined; sales at 72c. for fresh receipts. BARLEY dull; No. 2 nominal at 77c.@85c. HIGHWINES steady and firm at 93c.@93½. PROVISIONS less active. Mess PORK $26 60 cash; $26 87½ buyer February; $25 25 seller March. MEATS steady; Rough Sides, 13c.; Short Clear Middles, 14¼c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 10¼c.@10¾c. Short Rib Middles, 14c.; Cumberlands, 13c., seller February. LARD dull at 15¾c. Green HAMS, 13c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15c. Dressed HOGS firm and strong at $10 25@$10 50. Live HOGS quiet and irregular at $8 25@$8 75 for Common; $8 80@$9 for Fair to Medium; $9 25@$9 85 for Good to Extra Choice. CATTLE steady; best fairly active at $4 50@$5 50 for Cows and light Steers; $6 25@$7 62½ for Good to Extra shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON firm at 24½c.@24¾c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 15@$4 20; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, inspected, 90c.; No. 1 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 05; Choice, $1 20@$1 25; CORN steady; Mixed and Yellow, 75c.@78c.; White, 80c.@85c. OATS firm at 50½c.@51c., in bulk; 55c.@57c., sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 05@$1 15 for Minnesota Spring; $1 40@$1 45 for Prime Fall. RYE steady at 80c. WHISKY heavy at 98c. PORK quiet at $27 50@$28. BACON—Jobbing sales of Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c. Clear Sides, 16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firmer at 16c.@16½c. for tierce; 17c. for keg. CATTLE firm at $2@$3 50 for Inferior and Common; $4@$5 50 for Fair to Prime; $6@$6 50 for Choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 50. Receipts—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT steady at $1 10@$1 12. CORN quiet at 75c.@78c. OATS, 50c.@56c. RYE dull at 85c.@90c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm at 24½c.@24¾c. WHISKY firm and in good demand at 96c. Live HOGS quiet at $8 75@$9 50; receipts, 1,600 head. Green MEATS dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. HAMS, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c., loose. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 18¾c.@19½c. LARD dull under foreign news, with no improvement in the demand; held firmer; Prime Steam, 15¾c.@16c.; Kettle, 16¼c.@16¾c. asked. EXCHANGE, par buying.

OSWEGO, Jan. 25.—FLOUR in fair demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN dull and lower; sales of car lots at $1 05. BARLEY held at $1 08 for prime up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ₽ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 08; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT in limited demand; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 22; White, $1 35@$1 45. RYE dull at 98c. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS dull at 54c.@56c. PETROLEUM lower; Crude, 21½c.; Refined, 30½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1, for wood, $1 02 for iron bound.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 791 head. The market was without improvement, but was firm at last week's quotations; sales of Extra at $12 50@$13; First Quality at $11 75@$12 25; Second Quality at $11 25; Third Quality at $7 50@$10. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,959 head; prices have declined ¼c. ₽ lb.; the weather is not favorable for a lively market; sales in lots at $2 45@$4 50; Extra, $5@$7 50.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—TOBACCO active; sales 125 hhds. at $5@$8 for Lugs; $8 50@$28 25 for Low to Fancy Leaf. COTTON advancing; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $28 50; Rump Pork, $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. HAMS, 20c. LARD, 17c. for tierce. WHISKY, 95c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull and heavy; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 07; No. 2 Red, $1 08. CORN heavy; New, 70c. bid; held 73c. OATS firm; No. 1 held 48c.@49c. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 130,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bushels Corn, 34,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—COTTON active and higher at 24¾c. for Middling; sales of 8,850 bales; receipts, 11,109 bales; exports, 4,099 bales to Liverpool, and 3,919 bales to Havre. FLOUR and CORN a shade easier. BRAN scarce at $1 35@$1 40. HAY—Prime $32. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 121⅜; EXCHANGE—Sterling, 131⅛; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ per cent. discount.

BUFFALO, JAN. 25.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 12 without bids. CORN inactive; New nominal at 80c., on the track; Old nominal at 95c.@96c., in store. OATS nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales 3 cars four-rowed Canada at 90c., in store. PORK steady at $28 for heavy. LARD steady at 17c.@17½c. HIGHWINES retailing at $1.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—WHEAT dull and heavy. RYE steady at 85c. for State, with sales of a few bags. CORN dull, with small sales of Old Mixed Western at $1 10. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales 6 car loads various grades two-rowed State on private terms. OATS steady at 58c. for State, with sales of 150 bags.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT nominal; 86c. for No. 1; 80c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 40c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE firm at 70c. for No. 1. Dressed HOGS steady at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—COTTON quiet and firm. Middling, 25⅛c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 35@$1 45. CORN firm; White at 78c.@$1; Yellow at 95c.@96c. OATS steady at 54c.@56c. RYE quiet; Prime, $1 05. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet; sales at $1 01 for iron bound.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red held $1 07@$1 08. CORN—Old nominal; New firm at 83c.; no grade, 75c.@76c. OATS quiet; held at 49c.@50c. for No. 1 State. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY—Nothing doing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 42c. RESIN dull; Strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, 15c. higher; sales at $2 25. COTTON quiet and steady at 23c.@24c. for Middling.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON firm at 24¼c.; receipts, 2,181 bales; exports, 200 bales. FLOUR, $5@$5 25 for Superfine. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 65c.@66c. LARD, 17c.@18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 15¼c.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 20; No. 1 White, $1 14; Amber, $1 05; Regular, $1 05@$1 06. CORN, 93c. for Old. BARLEY, $1 80 ₽ cental. Dressed HOGS dull at $10 50@$11.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 25.—COTTON was in good and general demand and closed firm; sales 2,000 bales; Middling, 24¼c.; receipts, 1,463 bales; exports, 1,251 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—COTTON active, and ¼c.@⅜c. higher; sales 650 bales; Middling, 24¼c.@24⅜c.; receipts, 709 bales; exports coastwise, 870 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 25.—COTTON closed very firm; Low Middling, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 1,287 bales; exports coastwise, 230 bales; sales, 300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—COTTON firm and advancing; receipts, 1,807 bales; exports, 885 bales; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 25c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 25.—COTTON firmer and more active; sales 855 bales; receipts, 683 bales; Middling, 24¼c.@24⅜c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR is quiet at $4 75. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 83.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅛; Gold, 121⅛.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 10 A. M. For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nevada*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, 12:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, via New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	4 P. M.
South, through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Bellona	Jan. 29	New-York	London.

FOR SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

Tybee	Jan. 26	New-York	San Domingo.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 25—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Snowing	25
Portland	S.	Snowing	27
Boston	N. E.	Raining	38
New-York	N. E.	Raining	42
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	50
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Raining	51
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Richmond	S. E.	Raining	58
Charleston	W.	Cloudy	64
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	62
Oswego	N. E.	Raining	35
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	40
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	24
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	28
Mobile	N.	Clearing	48
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	49

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 25—*In steamship Holsatia, for Hamburg.*—Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord and servant, Alb. Fruehling, Commander Selim Woodworth, U. S. N., W. F. Roelofson, Miss Adela Carnes, Miss M. Carnes, Eugene Amos, H. Springer, H. Hirsch and lady, Emil Rosenblatt, A. Frank, A. Newman, F. Kohn, Hy. Newhouse, Louis Cohen, Ferd. Brauss, G. Jahnknecht, St. Bieman, Wolfgang Kuffner, Mrs. Cath. Appel, J. N. Kiaft, R. Rasmussen, Mrs. Betty Weiss, Miss Luise Rundmann, O. C. Wierum, L. Kummer, Joseph Meyer and lady, and others in the steerage.

JAN. 25—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. Cosgrove, Mr. Guiquene, A. C. Morton, J. Whittaker, wife, 4 children and infant, Dr. Tupper, Allan Ebbs, wife, child and infant, James Adshead, M. A. Praeger, J. McCall, E. P. Archibald, Mr. Ryland and wife, W. M. Cochrane, Jas. Cosgrove, Mr. Lawder, R. J. McDonald, Jas. McKinnon, Jno. Levesly, Duncan McDonald, F. X. Prieur, T. O'Neill.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 25—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hunt, Miss Perkins, Miss J. M. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wilson, C. B. Vaughan, C. D. Stewart, E. Shine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Droege, H. A. Fanshaw, George H. Bradford, Hon. Thomas Ryan, Miss Eliza White, H. Gostmann, F. P. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Bradford, Hon. Henry Dutton, S. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Witherbee, Miss J. F. Rowe, A. R. McMaster, Jas. Smieton, General W. F. Smith, J. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hope, W. Schmitt, W. J. Foakitt, F. R. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. P. Parsons, Mrs. Fellows, Miss Parsons, J. W. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, child and daughter; G. Morrison, J. W. Goddard, John Field, Mr. Miller, R. Mackie, Mr. Pinchot, J. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Kohnstamm, W. R. Orcutt and son, M. Andrew, J. Inglis, J. E. Kellogg, C. Scott, M. Goldburg, Mr. Bourdean, Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, Miss Taylor, P. Bilientti, J. Dalton, Miss J. L. Dalton, Miss Carey, P. Marvin, W. Graham, J. A. Connor, E. D. Christian, D. W. Walker, J. L. Taylor, S. B. Giddings, Dr. J. L. Vegas, W. H. Irvin, W. H. Beare, Mr. Lecompt, Charles O'Coner, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Drew, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corbin, Jr., D. C. Winter, James S. Lee, G. W. Haws, Charles Johnston, Miss Hurlbert, J. J. Gilbert, R. Hurlbert, M. de Montgomery, F. H. Hill, J. G. Marshall, C. Elmore, J. E. Raymond, F. Keighley, A. S. Malcolmson, W. Lottimer, F. Henriques, J. Dixon, J. D. Howell, Mr. Eilbrick, Mr. Dallon, C. W. Topham, Rev. J. Kearney, Rev. D. Kearney, Rev. A. Hughes.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Charles Wilson, Mrs. C. B. Henley, Philip Henley, Dr. O. H. Adams, John H. Craig, C. B. Hobart, E. M. De Mott, R. Fisk, John Wilson, Peter Riley.

JAN. 25—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Fielding, lady and daughter, F. G. Ward, Samuel Ward and lady, Miss Lennex, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Boland, Rev. Edward Capel, Rev. Saml. Dunham, Lieutenant, Stoker, F. S. Blanchard, E. G. Bayard, W. R. Pike, B. F. Hamilton, W. J. Braddeck, W. H. Munro, R. H. Robinson, D. Guilliard, John Frazer, Charles Dunlam, Thos. McLean, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Nevin, Mr. Seberkwith.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—R. Adams, P. Ranagan, D. White, J. Andrade, E. Conroy, J. Crane, Mr. Markley, C. Nelson, T. C. Harrison, J. McLure, Mr. Levinshon, Miss Levinshon, Wm. Black, lady and infant, Thos. Shea, J. Taylor, Mrs. C. J. Bosenberg and child, Mr. McKenzie and wife, Rev. Mr. Forey, T. M. Horsey, H. R. Banks, W. Cadon, P. Mills, E. Williams and others.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon rises. 2 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 19 | Gov. Island. 4 08 | Hell Gate.. 5 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, J. Lorillard; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Ship Constantine, Crary, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks A. W. Stevens, Stupill, Lisbon, Lunt Bros. & Co.; Annie Cropton, (Br.,) Gilbert, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Eroe, (Ital.,) Mastellone, Geno, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Sophia, (Br.,) McIntosh, Liverpool, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; W. D. Andrews, Willis, Brunswick, Ga., D. H. Richards & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, Granada, M. K. Wilson & Co.

Schrs. J. R. Floyd, Squires, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Soloman & Co.; W. Barnard, Smith, Cardenas, H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 116 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Jan. 15, off the Salters, passed a Guion steamship, bound E.; 20th, lat. 46 45, lon. 42 01, exchanged signals with an Inman steamship, bound E.; 22d, lat. 44, lon. 54 15, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 41 55, lon. 62 39, passed a Guion steamship, bound W., supposed to be steamship Colorado; 24th, off Nantucket, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Catherine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass 18th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Jan. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Almira Coombs, (of Boston,) Wilson, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to C. D. Kellogg—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig St. Peter, (Br.,) Leblanc, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had light southerly winds and fog most of the passage.

Schr. Jonathan May, Neal, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton for Boston.

Schr. B. Ober, Ober, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgen, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary A. Jellerson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Emma F. Hart, Hart, Pensacola 11 ds., with yellow pine to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Curtis, Goodwin, Hart, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. T. C. Seyman, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Duffield, Payne, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Fitch, Cummins, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Martha, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Sarah, Keniston, Wareham.

Schr. Saml. Crocker, Smith, Taunton.

Schr. Phenix, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Morrell, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Gowan, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary, White, Brookhaven.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Boston, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Leo, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, New-York; brigs Pere Andas, Cardenas; Pizarro, Mayaguez; schr. A. Haley, Key West.

Sld. steamer Charleston, New-York; barks Yumuri, Liverpool; Homborsund, Bremen; R. B. Walker, New-York; brig Wm. Creevy, New-York; Mary Stewart, Cuba; schr. T. J. Wilder, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 25.—Passed in—Brig Jennie Morton, Curaçoa; Dunely, Montevideo; Red Wing, Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Arr. schr. Gettysburg, from Richmond, for New-Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 23, A. M.—Arr. bark Eliza A. Cochran, Savannah 9 ds., for Boston; schr. Anna E. Glover, Boston, for Charleston.

P. M.—Arr. brig Julia E. Arey, Boston, for Georgetown, S. C.; schrs. E. H. Fairber, Portland, for Baltimore; Zeta Psi, Portland, for Havana; R. A. Ford, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Balloon, (Clay,) Bucksport, for New-Haven; Charles Shearer, Salem, for Tangier; Lodi, Beverly, for New-York; R. P. Chase, Frankfort, for Norwalk.

Sld. schrs. Undine and Starlight.

24th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Loochoo, (of Belfast,) New-York, for Boston.

On the night of the 23d the Loochoo sprung aleak, and is leaking 1,000 strokes per hour. She will go on the Marine Railway for repairs. She has a cargo of oats.

Also arr. schrs. Light of the East, Elizabethport, for Boston; White Sea, New-York, for do.; R. G. Irwin, Newcastle, Del., for Salem; Ida Hudson, New-York, for do.; Mary Lee Newton, do., for Calais; Magnolia, (Br.,) do., for Windsor, N. S.; Julia Elizabeth, Buck's Harbor, Me., for New-York; A. F. Ames, Baltimore, for Boston; R. G. Whilden, Philadelphia, for do.; Hamlet, (Br.,) San Domingo, via Nassau 10 ds., for do.

24th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Julia E. Arey; schrs. Anna E. Glover, E. H. Furber, Chas. Shearer, R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Lodi, R. P. Chase, Zeta Psi, Julia Elizabeth, and Balloon.

MANILLA, Dec. 6, via San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Sld. Nov. 18, ship Franklin and bark Olevia Davis, for New-York.

Sld. Dec. 3, ship Western Chief, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Arr. steamship Mariposa, from New-York.

Sld. steamship George Washington, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Arr. ships Freeman Clark, from New-York; River Mersey, from Glasgow; Emile Juna, from Bordeaux; Baringa, from Sydney; Bankside, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sld. bark Royal Edward, for Liverpool; Goshen, (frigate,) for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—Arr. barks George & Johann, Bremen; Sophia, Rio Janeiro; Peter Crerar, Cardiff; brig Woodland, New-York; schrs. Coquette, Baracoa; M. M. Knowles, New-York; Anna E. Valentine, New-York.

Cld. bark Ukraine, Havana; schrs. J. Eddie, Charleston; Abbie Pittman, Boston; steamship Virgo, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Cld. steamers James A. Gary, Baltimore; Fairbanks, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—Bark, (of Boston,) steering N., was signalized Jan. 22, lat. 30 15, lon. 73.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—The steamship Leipzig, of the Baltimore line, arrived from that city to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—The steamship Aleppo, of the Cunard line, arrived from New-York at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

MIDLAND BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles, including branches. The line is completed about 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. Rapid progress is making in the balance of the line, and the entire work will be completed at the earliest practicable period.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8½ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

NYAC

No. 587 BROADWAY.

Apply at once and secure your coupons. Coupons nearly exhausted by sub-agents. Buy your shares to-day.

TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

NYAC

No. 587 BROADWAY.

Apply at once and secure your coupons. Coupons nearly exhausted by sub-agents. Buy your shares to-day.

THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE

in the probable length of life of persons insured as selected lives." A man noticed on Saturday, had a mother and her parents, who lived to be over 80; father and his parents who lived to be over 90, and whose ten brothers lived to be over 90. One was drowned.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

alone recognizes such facts fully and practically for the assured, not only by varying premiums as in fire and marine risks, but by making

FOUR SEPARATE CLASSES

of those sound risks that other companies insure together, by which each person shares only the losses and advantages of those like himself,

DOUBLING THE ADVANTAGES

of insuring, to the "best classes."

Something new, yet nothing strange—progress, yet no experiment.

Is not this plan sensible?

It alone gives SECURITY as well as EQUITY to ALL.

It is said that there is but one class of persons who cannot see it in this light and express an unfavorable opinion of it. They are the "Silversmiths of Ephesus." The delicate anxiety that some of these manifest in regard to it is only equaled by the bold falsehoods that others invent to produce prejudice.

It costs nothing to investigate it!

It costs nothing for blanks to fill!

It costs nothing to be rated or classed!

It costs nothing to learn your advantages!

Send or call for documents at Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.